

DIV PAM 600-2



The All American Standard

January 7, 2015

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REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28310

AFVC-CG

07 January 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PARATROOPERS, 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION

SUBJECT: All American Standards

1. Discipline is the hallmark of all great military units. In military operations, order and discipline lead to victory. This discipline is visibly measured by the way a unit appears both in garrison and in the field, how it conducts itself in combat and in peacetime, and the military courtesy conveyed by its members when addressing or interacting with others.
2. This Division pamphlet is produced to inform all Paratroopers in the 82nd Airborne Division of our All American standards as established by Forces Command, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, and the Division. A copy of this pamphlet is issued to every Paratrooper.
3. Within the 82nd Airborne Division, our Paratroopers continually set a standard of excellence in everything we do. We are a unit with a unique and proud history and a proven worldwide reputation as a premier war fighting unit. We will maintain proficiency in the critical areas of Physical and Mental Readiness, Small Unit Battle Drills, Airborne Proficiency, Weapons Proficiency, Medical Skills Proficiency, and Leader Development.
4. We fully expect every Paratrooper to adhere to these standards and, if necessary, take corrective action to enforce compliance. Remember, enforcing standards here and now may be the last opportunity you have before we deploy to combat again. We are and will always be "America's Guard of Honor" and our "Nation's Strategic Response Force." AIRBORNE!

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Encl
Division Pamphlet 600-2

82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION PARATROOPER HANDBOOK

ALL AMERICAN STANDARDS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
Purpose	1	4
General	2	4
Responsibilities	3	4
82nd Airborne Division Mission Concept	4	4
Safety	5	4
Hazing, Abuse, and Unprofessional activities	6	17
Wear of the Uniform	7	17
Uniform Appearance	8	19
The Duty Uniform	9	22
Uniform for Training	10	29
Winter Uniform	11	31
Improved Physical Fitness Uniform	12	32
Army Physical Fitness Uniform	13	34
Jewelry	14	35
Off-Duty Appearance	15	36
Personal Hygiene	16	37
Physical Fitness	17	40
Military Courtesy	18	41
Single Enlisted Paratrooper Quarters Policy	19	43
On and Off-Duty Conduct	20	46
Pawning or Selling Organizational Clothing and Equipment	21	55
Paratrooper Finances	22	55
Fundraising	23	57
Education Opportunities	24	58
Assistance Organizations	25	59
Inspector General Assistance	26	61
Equal Opportunity Assistance	27	61
Open Door Policy	28	62
Leaves and Passes	29	62
Standards of Conduct for the CQ and SDNCO	30	63
Pay Day Activities	31	64
Closing	30	64
82nd Airborne Division History	Appendix A	65
Medal of Honor Recipients	Appendix B	73
Division Campaign Credits	Appendix C	75
Chronology	Appendix D	76
Division Commanders	Appendix E	80
Division Command Sergeants Major	Appendix F	83
The Paratrooper's Creed	Appendix G	85
<i>The All American Soldier</i> (The Division Song)	Appendix H	86
Listing of Division Units	Appendix I	87
Paratrooper Essential Task List	Appendix J	89

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this publication is to inform 82nd Airborne Division Paratroopers of the basic standards of appearance, conduct, military courtesy, and need to know information.

2. GENERAL. Division Paratroopers must project a professional military image in everything they do. There must be no doubt they live by a common standard that is in line with military order and discipline.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES. Commanders are responsible to ensure Paratroopers under their command present a neat and Soldierly appearance. Noncommissioned officers are responsible for the appearance and behavior of subordinate Paratroopers in their charge. Each Paratrooper has the duty to take pride in his or her appearance and actions at all times.

4. 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION MISSION. On order, the 82nd Airborne Division (-) rapidly deploys by Joint Forcible Entry (if required) to conduct specified missions ISO Combatant Commands to accomplish US National policy objectives.

5. SAFETY. Troopers must ensure that everything they do is done safely. Safety is an individual as well as a leader responsibility; every Trooper in our Division is a "Safety Officer/NCO." Everyone, from the Division Commander down, must take an active role in the identification and prevention of accidents. Nothing we do in training is worth the life or limb of one of our Troopers. This section addresses policies and measures you may take to help protect the force. If you need additional information, have suggestions, or wish to report a safety violation, contact your BCT Safety Manager or the Division Safety Office at 432-0614 or visit the Web Site at:
<http://82dportal/sites/SSSC/safety/default.aspx>

a. Risk Management. The OPTEMPO and the daily training of Troopers assigned to the 82nd Airborne Division bring with them inherent hazards. Troopers must practice risk management during their daily activities on and off duty in order to protect our force. Risk Management is a five-step process that is used to identify hazards and take measures to lessen the risk to Troopers. Risk Management will be IAW ATTP 5-19 and the DD 2799 will be the only form used when conducting risk management. [The risk management process is available on the Division Safety Web Site: http://82dportal/sites/SSSC/safety/default.aspx](http://82dportal/sites/SSSC/safety/default.aspx)

b. Alcohol Use. During GRF, you are considered under the influence or drunk on duty when your BAC is .05 or higher.

c. Privately Owned Vehicles (POV) Safety.

(1) POV accidents are the number one cause of fatalities Army-wide. Alarming numbers of Troopers are killed or injured every year on Fort Bragg and at every installation across the Army. Everyone, from the individual Trooper to Commanders, must take aggressive measures to reduce the number of POV fatalities. Remember, safety does not end when you take off the uniform.

(2) The primary causes of vehicular accidents are:

(a) Drinking and driving.

- (b) Falling asleep at the wheel.
- (c) Speeding to the point of losing control of the vehicle.
- (d) Failure to use seatbelts.
- (e) Talking on cellular phones / text messaging while operating a motor vehicle.

(3) All Troopers will complete the Travel Risk Planning System (TRIPS) prior to going on leave, pass, TDY, or PCS. This can be accessed through the Combat Readiness Center website at: <https://safety.army.mil/TOOLS/TravelRiskPlanningSystemTRiPS/tabid/630/default.aspx>

(4) Use common sense when operating a privately owned vehicle. Ensure the vehicle is in good condition prior to operation. Leaders will conduct an inspection of vehicles monthly or prior to the start of a long weekend. Deficiencies will be corrected prior to operating the vehicle. Additional checklists can be found at your BCT/ Division Safety website. <http://82dportal/sites/SSSC/safety/default.aspx>.

d. Privately Owned Motorcycle (POM) Safety.

(1) Motorcycle accidents, including ATVs, generally result in serious injuries. Unlike automobiles, motorcycles offer no protection against injury. Avoiding the accident is the only way to prevent injury. To maintain peak performance, motorcycle riders must drive defensively and practice their driving skills. Pocket Bikes are not authorized for use either ON or OFF the installation.

(2) Fort Bragg Reg. 385-10 requires that all motorcyclists successfully complete an approved Motorcycle Safety Foundation Course prior to operating the motorcycle **ON or OFF** the installation. To register for MSF courses visit the Army IMCOM Registration System (AIRS) at: https://apps.imcom.army.mil/AIRS/usg_disclaimer.aspx, training requirements follow;

(a). Basic Riders Course (BRC) is designed for those Troopers that have never attended an MSF/Basic course. Must be completed prior to riding the motorcycle on or off the installation.

(b). Experienced Riders Course (ERC)/ Military Sport Motorcycle Course (MSRC) must be completed between 90days and one year from the time a Trooper completes BRC.

(c). Every five (5) years a motorcyclist must attend refresher training IOT hone skills for a continous lifelong learning. Or when a Trooper changes type motorcycle eg; sport ot cruiser or vise versa.

(d). When a Trooper has been deployed for a consectutive of 180days, the Trooper is required to take refresher training conducted by his/her unit.

(3) Army Regulation 385-10 requires that all persons who operate or ride motorcycles on or off the installation wear:

(a) Helmets, certified to meet DOT standards, must be properly fastened under the chin.

(b) Impact or shatter resistant goggles, wraparound glasses, or full-face shield properly attached to the helmet must meet or exceed ANSI Safety Code Z87.1, for impact and shatter resistance. A windshield alone is not proper eye protection.

(c) Sturdy footwear, leather boots or over the ankle shoes must be worn.

(d) A long sleeved shirt or jacket, long trousers, and full fingered gloves or mittens designed for use on a motorcycle must be worn.

(e) For on-road operations, a brightly colored, outer upper garment during the day and a reflective upper garment during the night is recommended but not mandatory.

(f) During off-road operations, operators and riders must use additional PPE, such as knee and shin guards and padded full fingered gloves.

(4) Installation policy requires that motorcycles be operated with the headlights on at all times, and the motorcycle must have two rear view mirrors, one on each side.

(5) The provisions of these regulations applies to Troopers riding ON and OFF post.

(6) A copy of the motorcycle checklist can be found at the Combat Readiness Center website at: https://safety.army.mil/Portals/povmotorcyclesafety/docs/T-CLOCS_Inspection_Checklist.pdf or the 82nd Airborne Division Safety website at: <http://82dportal/sites/SSSC/safety/default.aspx>.

e. Tactical Vehicles. TC/VC's are required for all tactical vehicles. Extra precautions must be taken when operating in or around tactical vehicles. Only licensed drivers are authorized to operate these vehicles. Vehicle operators must ensure they follow all technical standards for the safe operation of the vehicle.

(1) Vehicle ground guides are required in the following situations:

(a) When vehicles enter congested, confined, or bivouac areas. (b) Before an Army Motor Vehicle AMV/Army Combat Vehicle (ACV) is moved in an assembly or bivouac area.

(c) During movement within or through motor pools and assembly areas. AMV/ACV's require two ground guides, front and rear. Guides must be able to see each other, be visible to the driver, and be located 10 meters in front of and off to the side of the driver (not in the vehicle's path). If the driver loses sight of the ground guide, they will stop the vehicle until line of sight is regained.

(d) When traveling cross-country during periods of reduced visibility (extreme ground fog, snowstorms, dust/sand storms, etc.).

(2) Leaders and TC will ensure:

(a) All personnel in the vehicle wear seat belts.

(b) Gunners will utilize the Gunner Restraint System and Troop straps are utilized by personnel riding in the back of authorized Troop carriers.

(c) No one rides on top of vehicles.

(d) Troopers wear eye protection in vehicles without windshields, in gunner's turrets or when riding in the cargo area of a vehicle.

(e) Crews rehearse roll over drills.

(f) Operators strictly adhere to speed limits for the type of vehicle. IAW FB Reg. 350-6 and FB Reg. 385-4, the following are the maximum speed limits, on and off Fort Bragg, during ideal driving conditions:

(g) All vehicles have a current dispatch, current 5988E and all required safety equipment IAW the vehicle's TM.

On Fort Bragg

- No tactical vehicle will travel faster than 40 MPH on hard surface roads or 25 MPH on dirt roads.
- On all firebreaks and trails: reasonable/prudent NOT TO EXCEED 15 MPH.
- Under NVGs: NOT TO EXCEED 10 MPH.

Off Fort Bragg

SPEED LIMITS FOR TACTICAL VEHICLES (mph/kph)

	CITIES mph/kph	HIGHWAYS mph/kph	ROADS mph/kph
Trucks, 0- to 10-ton (with or without trailers, including	30/50	50/80	40/60

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

HMMWVs			
Trucks and truck tractors, 10-ton and larger (with or without trailers)	25/40	50/80	40/60
Trucks transporting ammunition, explosives, and dangerous cargo	25/40	50/80	40/60
Columns (excl. vehicles that might further restrict speed)	30/50	40/60	40/60

NOTE:

- The above speed limits will be observed unless a lower speed limit is posted.
- Catch-up speed will not exceed the vehicle's max speed.

(3) The passenger-carrying capabilities listed below are for normal passenger-carrying operations and are consistent with safety policies and design features of the vehicles. The passenger capabilities apply only when the vehicle is properly equipped with permanent or temporary seats.

TROOP CARRYING CAPACITIES

Vehicle Passenger-Capacity

5/4 Ton HMMWV Troop Carrier	8
5/4 Ton HMMWV Cargo/Troop Carrier	4
2.5 Ton Standard/LVAD, 12ft cargo bed	12
5.0 Ton Standard/ LVAD Dump Truck, 12ft dump bed	12
5.0 Ton Standard/ LVAD Cargo Truck, 14ft bed	14
5.0 Ton Long Wheel Base Cargo Truck, 20ft bed	20
MRAP Series	Per seat available

NOTE:

- **The TC will be the ranking individual – NO EXCEPTIONS.**
- The driver and the TC are responsible for the safety of the personnel riding on their vehicle. Drivers and TCs will refuse to move the vehicle if anyone is in an unsafe position or if the vehicle has too many passengers.
- Passengers who are not crewmembers but are carried in the vehicle's cab are limited to available seat belt positions.

(4) All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)/Utility Terrain Vehicle (UTV) Operations :

(a) ATV/UTV will not be operated on public highways at any time.

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

(b) To cross improved roads either post road guards or cross only at protected, designated crossing points.

(c) Military issued helmets and eye protection will be worn.

(d) No Troopers will ride in the cargo compartment of any ATV/UTV.

(e) Drivers must be qualified and licensed to drive the ATV/UTV and must be annotated on their DA Form 5984E or DA Form 348.

(f) Ammunition must be placed on a pallet and strapped down in the rear cargo area using two web straps. The ammunition will not exceed 100 pounds in total cargo weight. Drivers will only travel on unimproved roads when using the ATV/UTV to transport ammunition.

(5) All personnel will wear head protection (ACH, CVC, or flight helmets) while operating or riding in the front or the back as a passenger in Army tactical vehicles west of Gruber Road or in a field training area. Troopers traveling from their unit in a HMMWV to conduct administrative business in garrison need not wear a helmet unless otherwise directed. Chain of Command will ensure Troopers are in proper military uniform while driving military vehicles.

f. Running and Foot Marches on Roadways. One of the greatest dangers on Fort Bragg is Troopers conducting foot marches during hours of limited visibility. Preventive measures must be taken to ensure the safety of everyone involved in these events. FB Reg. 385-10 lists the measures that must occur when Troopers are running or marching on roadways.

(1) A formation is an assembled group of military personnel under the supervision of a leader and in two or more squad columns. Units conducting individual foot marches in a single file are not defined as formations.

(2) When marching or conducting Physical Training (PT), Commanders will maximize use of off-road areas, tank trails, firebreaks, and roads with speeds of less than 35 MPH. The following guidelines apply:

(a) Any 4 or more lane road or roads where the speed exceeds 35 MPH are off limits to formations (2 or more squad columns). McKellar's Lodge Road, Longstreet Road, and Rifle Range Road (to include road shoulders) are specifically off limits for any formation.

(b) Formations will proceed with traffic.

(c) Troopers will not conduct foot marches or walk on Ardennes Street, Longstreet Road, and Butner Road. Area J is the only designated area for foot marches and troopers will travel on the side walk on these roads to reach Area J during PT hours (0630-0745). All running on Ardennes Street, Longstreet Road, or any other road that has static road guards for PT will cease at 0730hrs.

(d) Formations will not pass each other to the left on Ardennes Street during PT hours.

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

All personnel must stay to the right of the center line.

(e) Formations will not conduct PT in any housing area. No group above team (5) level will run in the housing area. All runners will utilize the sidewalk. No Cadence will be called.

(f) Individual runners, foot marchers and walkers will use off-road areas such as sidewalks, firebreaks, unimproved roads, and road shoulders. Individual runners and marchers will not walk on the hard surface of roads except to cross at right angles only as necessary. Individuals will walk, march, or run FACING TRAFFIC and at least three feet off the edge of the hard surface of the roadway.

(g) Individual movement marches conducted by a unit (squad/detachment or higher), or runs on a road of 4 or more lanes or where the speed exceeds 35 MPH will utilize lead and trail vehicles with flashing lights and signs stating "Caution: Troops Ahead."

(h) Units conducting PT on roads without static road guards will use Troopers wearing reflective vests to mark the four corners of the formation, and will utilize front and rear road guards wearing reflective belts/vests. Road guards and other personnel designated by leaders must use flashlights during periods of limited visibility. Road guards must be positioned far enough to the front and rear of the formation to influence traffic appropriately.

(i) All personnel will wear a reflective safety belt or vest while participating in PT, working in a detail, performing police call on or along an improved road, or performing duties as a vehicle convoy guide on Fort Bragg. The belt or vest must be visible from the front and rear and unobstructed (not concealed) by clothing or equipment.

(j) Troopers will not wear headphones while running, foot marching, or riding bicycles. Troopers may use headphones while in Physical Fitness Facilities. While in an Army uniform, headphones should be the in-ear type but must not be larger than the individuals ears. They must be black, white, or grey in color and not create a safety hazard.

(k) Leaders and supervisors will brief these guidelines prior to runs and foot marches and ensure compliance is followed throughout the duration of the event.

(3) Units desiring to conduct a run or foot march on prohibited areas may submit an exception to policy. This exception will be submitted through the Division Safety Office through the Division Training Section to the Public Safety Business Center, Safety Division (AFZA-PS-S), a minimum of 10 days prior to the event. Supporting documentation must include:

(a) Detailed explanation of activity.

(b) Map of exact proposed routes.

(c) Risk assessment and control measures.

(d) Safety and first-aid plans, to include coordinated MP support.

(e) Any formation on 4-lane roads or roads where the speed exceeds 35 MPH must have MP escorts.

(4) Any timed Road March and unit runs over 5 miles are considered HIGH RISK and must have a Risk Management Worksheet signed by the first 0-6 in the chain of command IAW XVIII ABN Corps & FT. Bragg Reg 40-5-1, app C.

g. Bicycles.

(1) All bicyclists, to include dependents, will wear an authorized reflective belt/vest while operating their two-wheel vehicles on post and off post. The belt will be worn over the shoulder and under the operator's arm to allow maximum visibility to other vehicle operators. The reflective belt will be worn as an outer garment and will not be covered by any other article of clothing. Riders will ride with the traffic and obey traffic signs and laws.

(2) All bicyclists will also wear an approved bicycle helmet while riding on Fort Bragg. An approved helmet is defined as one that meets or exceeds the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) or Snell Memorial Foundation Standards for bicycle helmets.

(3) All bicycles ridden during hours of limited visibility on Fort Bragg must have and use an operable and visible headlight, side reflectors, and tail light.

(4) Troopers will not ride bicycles on Ardennes Street and Longstreet Road during PT hours.

(5) Troopers will not wear headphones while riding bicycles.

(6) Troopers riding bicycles must use proper hand and arm signals.

(7) Troopers riding bicycles are held to the same traffic laws as motor vehicles.

h. Cold Weather Injuries. Troopers must be aware of the dangers posed by cold weather, and the injuries that may result. Proper use of preventive measures, which are inspected and enforced by all leaders, will markedly reduce the incidence of cold casualties. Weather conditions, such as temperature, humidity, wind velocity, and precipitation affect the loss of body heat. Troopers should understand that heat casualties can also occur during cold weather. Leaders must therefore adjust activities and the uniform of their Soldiers as the environmental conditions change. Information on identification and basic treatment of cold casualties can be found in TB MED 508, Prevention and Management of Cold Weather Injuries. The types of Cold Weather Injuries are:

- (1) Hypothermia. Occurs when the core body temperature drops below 95 °F. It is not unusual for additional localized cold injuries to accompany hypothermia. There are three levels of hypothermia (Mild, Moderate and Severe) and symptoms may differ at each level. Symptoms of hypothermia are:

- (a) Confusion
 - (b) Sleepiness
 - (c) Change in behavior or in appearance
 - (d) Shallow breathing
 - (e) Weak Pulse
 - (f) Shivering or loss of shivering
 - (g) Stiffness in arms or legs
 - (h) Poor control over body movements or slow reactions
- (2) Cold/Dry (freezing). Localized to the extremities and exposed skin. Injury causes freezing of cells and tissues and is known as “frost bite”. It is not unusual for both hypothermia and local cold injuries to occur simultaneously. Symptoms include:
- (a) Numbness
 - (b) Skin will initially appear red; but turn waxy white as it progresses
- (3) Cold/Wet. Localized to the extremities and exposed skin. Referred to as non-freezing cold injury (NFCI) and includes chilblain and trench foot. It is not unusual for both hypothermia and local cold injuries to occur simultaneously. There are typically no lasting effects. Symptoms include:
- (a) Tingling sensation, aches, or cramps to affected area
 - (b) White and wrinkled soles of the feet
 - (c) Walking and standing may be extremely painful
- (4) Remember the acronym **COLD**:
- C** – Clean: wear clean clothing
 - O** – Overheat: do not overdress
 - L** – Layer: wear clothing in layers
 - D** – Dry: wear dry clothing

- i. Heat Injuries. Troopers are at an increased risk of heat injury during the hot weather months

of April through October. However, heat injuries often occur year round when Troopers are engaged in strenuous exertional activities, even when temperatures are not extreme. These injuries are preventable with proper hydration and an awareness of environmental conditions. Troopers taking supplements, energy drinks, poor diet, not physically fit and not acclimatized are more susceptible to heat injuries. Those aforementioned conditions must be changed for proper prevention of heat injuries. The types of Heat Injuries are:

- (1) Heat Cramps. Heat cramps are isolated painful muscle spasms of the legs, arms, or torso. Muscle cramps create a hard lump in the muscle with associated pain. Cramps typically result in no serious complications and go away with rest and time. Heat cramps are not a true heat injury and can occur at any temperature, but are more common when exercising in a warm environment.
- (2) Heat Syncope. Fainting or collapse caused by blood pooling in the legs. It occurs, commonly, immediately after (not during) running if the runner doesn't cool down by walking or jogging. Heat Syncope is not a true heat injury, but exertional associated collapse is more common during hot weather. Heat syncope symptoms include:
 - (a) Lightheadedness
 - (b) Loss of consciousness
- (3) Heat Exhaustion. Occurs when the core temperature is at or below 104 degrees F. Troopers suffering heat exhaustion typically have a quick recovery after receiving treatment. Untreated heat exhaustion may advance to heat stroke if not quickly and properly treated. Symptoms include:
 - (a) Physical collapse / debilitation
 - (b) Headaches or dizziness
 - (c) Muscle Cramps
- (4) Heat Stroke. Occurs when body temperature exceeds 104 degrees F and the body is unable to cool itself. Heat stroke is a catastrophic medical emergency often resulting in organ damage. Seek medical care immediately when heat stroke is suspected. Heat stroke symptoms include:
 - (a) Hot red flush skin
 - (b) May or may not be sweating
 - (c) Collapse/debilitation
 - (d) Delirium/stupor/coma

(e) Hallucination and/or agitation

(5) Remember the acronym **HEAT**:

H- Heat category past 2 days

E- Exertion level past 2 days

A- Acclimatization/ individual risk factors

T- Temperature/rest overnight

(6) Leaders may monitor the heat index by calling the Womack heat hotline at 907-HEAT (4328) during the summer months. Be aware that WAMC heat index readings are from a WBGT monitoring station and may not reflect the actual heat index at your training site.

Table D-2
Examples of easy, moderate, and hard work

Easy Work	Moderate Work	Hard Work
Weapon maintenance Walking hard surface at 2.5 MPH, < 30 lb load Guard duty Marksmanship training Drill and ceremony	Walking loose sand at 2.5 MPH, no load Walking hard surface at 3.5 MPH, < 40 lb load Calisthenics Patrolling Individual movement techniques, such as low crawl, high crawl Defensive position construction	Walking hard surface at 3.5 MPH, > 40 lb load Walking on loose sand at 2.5 MPH with load Field assaults

Notes: Warning hourly fluid intake should not exceed 1 1/4 quarts. Daily fluid intake should not exceed 12 liters.

The treatments for each is available on the Division Safety Web Site:

<http://82dportal/sites/SSSC/safety/default.aspx>.

j. Medical Air Evacuation (MEDEVAC) Procedures.

(1) All requests for medical evacuation will be transmitted to Range Control for further transmission to Ambulance Section, Womack Army Medical Center (WAMC) or 57th Medical Company (Air Ambulance). Do not contact these units, unless contact cannot be established with Range Control. Request as follows:

(a) Radio:

- Range Control, FM 38.90 (Back-up 46.75), single channel, non-secure, UHF 246.0,

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

VHF 139.35.

- If unable to contact Range Control, medical evacuation support may be requested from 57th Medical Company (Air Ambulance), FM 40.60 (P), (Call Sign DUSTOFF).

(b) Telephone:

- Range Control on range lines, or dial 2-1161.
- WAMC, 2-7774/9318 (Ground Ambulance 911).
- 57th Medical Company (Air Ambulance), 396-0038.

(c) Troopers should not rely on cellular phones as their primary means of communication with Range Control.

(2) Requestor will utilize the 9-line MEDEVAC request:

NOTE: At certain locations on Fort Bragg, particularly on Known Distance Ranges, ground ambulance can arrive at the evacuation site more rapidly, with more sophisticated equipment and more highly qualified personnel. On occasion, both means of evacuation should be requested. Range Control will determine whether or not ground vehicles can reach the evacuation site, based on ground traffic ability. Personnel who request evacuation must understand the requirement for on-site stabilization of the casualty. In areas close to Main Post, the most rapid response, which includes on-site stabilization, is obtainable only via Ground Ambulance Section, WAMC.

(3) Personnel reporting emergencies will not break communications with Range Control until released by Range Control.

All medical evacuations regardless of type or reason will be reported to Range Control immediately.

k. Privately Owned Weapons (POW) Safety. Troopers that act on their 2nd Amendment Rights are required to know the regulations to ensure safe storage, transportation and use of those arms.

(1) Registration. All Troopers who reside on Post must register their weapons on the installation with the Provost Marshalls Office. The location for the registration is located at the All American Access Control point. The following information must be presented IOT register the weapons:

- a. Caliber of weapon.
- b. Type Weapon
- c. Serial Number of Weapon
- d. Make and Model.
- e. Action type.

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

f. Finish of the firearm.

(2) Storage. Troopers who reside in the barracks must store their POW(s) in the individual unit arms rm. Troopers who live in on-post housing can store their weapons in their dwelling but must be secured in a locked container or secured trigger or chamber-style gun lock. Ammunition must be stored in a locked container. They may also store their POW(s) in their arms room.

(3) Transportation. No Trooper may transport a POW on Ft. Bragg unless;

- a. Transporting (without stopping at intermediate locations) from place to place of authorized storage.
- b. From one off post place to another off post place.

(4) Method of Transportation. When transporting a POW the weapon must be unloaded and transportated in a compartment that is inaccessible to other passengers. Ammunition will be stored in a separate compartment, if no area exists it will be unloaded and in open view and ammo stored seperatly. Firearms for hunting must be unloaded and cased and only when engaged in hunting.

(5) Proper Use. Troopers are highly encouraged to attend a weapons handling course prior to obtaining a POW or those that have never taken a class prior to ownership. The vast majority of Negligent Discharges occur when Troopers fail to properly clear their POW prior to storage and or cleaning. Always remember to DROP/REMOVE magazine and clear the barrel prior to storing/cleaning POW(s). Remember the acronym THINK;

- a. T- Treat every weapon as if it's loaded.
- b. H – Handle every weapon with care.
- c. I – Identify the target before you fire.
- d. N – Never point the muzzle at anything you don't intend to shoot.
- e. K – Keep the weapon on safe and your finger off te trigger.

k. Lawn Equipment Safety. Troopers often sustain injuries due to unsafe operation of lawn equipment. Lack of safety equipment and unfamiliarity with the equipment are major causes of these injuries. The following is a list of preventative measures that must be taken to reduce the risk of injuries:

(1) Keep your lawn equipment in good working order.

(2) Never cut grass when the ground is wet or when it is raining.

(3) Leadership will ensure Troopers wear protective gear such as goggles, earplugs, and long pants.

(4) Never operate lawn equipment if you have been consuming alcohol or taking prescription medications that might inhibit your motor skills or reaction time.

Ensure the proper fuel is used in all lawn equipment

6. HAZING, ABUSE, AND UNPROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- a. This policy applies to all units assigned or attached to the 82nd Airborne Division.
- b. As the premier component of the best Army in the world, the Division is entrusted with the country's most critical and sensitive missions. This responsibility demands that each member of the Division performs to the best of his or her ability. Commanders, noncommissioned officers, and leaders at all levels are responsible for establishing a command climate that ensures our Paratroopers are able to reach their full potential.
- c. Adherence to professional Army ethics and its supporting individual values creates an environment conducive to personal and professional growth. Any activity that subjects a Paratrooper to degradation or results in Paratrooper abuse will not be tolerated. Examples of unacceptable activities include: the slapping or pounding of any award, decoration, or badge; events such as "blood wings" or "blood stripe" ceremonies; "cherry" jumper initiations; improperly conducted prop blasts; and hazing of any other type. Regardless of the intent behind such activities, they are ultimately destructive to unit cohesion and contrary to good order and discipline.
- d. Properly conducted ceremonies recognizing dedication and achievement significantly contribute to morale and esprit de corps. Commanders will ensure that all activities within their units recognize this fact and reflect Army ethics and values. Our Paratroopers will be treated with respect and fairness at all times. They deserve nothing less than the best we can offer them.

7. WEAR OF THE UNIFORM:

- a. Your uniform identifies you as a member of the United States Army and the 82nd Airborne Division. This is a proud organization; we wear our uniform with pride. Therefore, the Parachutist badge will always be worn in Garrison. You will always wear your Identification Tags around your neck in uniform. The only exception is while in an approved physical fitness uniform while conducting physical training.
- b. Division Paratroopers will only wear uniform, accessories, and insignia items prescribed in AR 670-1, DA PAM 670-1 or contained in current authorization documents.
- c. All Paratroopers assigned to the Division wear the maroon beret. Paratroopers of the Division also wear jump boots with the Class A and B uniforms. The Army Service Uniform (ASU) is the only uniform authorized as of 01 October 2014.
- d. Paratroopers may wear only those badges and insignia they are entitled to wear in accordance with AR 670-1 (with changes). All badges, insignia, and ribbons must conform to Army standards. Insignia and accessory items purchased from the Military Clothing Sales Store usually meet Army standards. Some other firms sell items of insignia which do not meet the same

standards. These items are not authorized for wear. Wearing unauthorized insignia, decorations, badges, ribbons, devices, or lapel pins is a violation of Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

e. Mixing of civilian clothing and military items, unless prescribed by AR 670-1, is prohibited. The black overcoat/raincoat, black windbreaker, black pullover sweater, items of the IPFU, and footwear may be worn with civilian clothing as long as the rank insignia is removed.

a. Paratroopers will not remove their ACU top while driving their POV; the only item that may be removed while driving a POV is the headgear. While operating or riding in tactical military vehicles, appropriate headgear will always be worn: beret or patrol cap in garrison; ACH west of Gruber Road or in a field training area.





Pay Day Activities Summer
Uniform – Male Paratrooper



Pay Day Activities Summer
Uniform – Female Paratrooper

(Pay Day Activities Winter Uniform will be Class A)

8. UNIFORM APPEARANCE:

a. All personnel will maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. Uniforms will fit properly; trousers, pants, or skirts should not fit tightly; and personnel must keep uniforms clean and serviceable. Paratroopers must project a military image that leaves no doubt that they live by a common military standard and are responsible to military order and discipline.

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

b. When required and prescribed by the commander, Paratroopers may attach keys or key chains to the uniform when performing duties such as charge of quarters, armorer, duty officer/NCO, or other duties as prescribed by the commander. Keys or key chains will be attached to the uniform on the belt, belt loops, or waistband.

c. At the Commander's discretion and when required in the performance of duties listed above, Paratroopers may wear an electronic device on the belt, belt loops, or waistband of the uniform.

(1) Only one electronic device may be worn.

(2) The device may be a cell phone; the blue tooth headset may be worn while driving. Other types of electronic devices are not authorized for wear on the uniform, unless medically prescribed. If the commander issues and requires the use of other electronic devices in the performance of duties, the Paratrooper will carry them in the hand, pocket, briefcase, purse, bag, or in some other carrying container.

(3) The body of the device may not exceed the size of a Government issued electronic device, and the device and carrying case must be black; no other colors are authorized. If security cords or chains are attached to the device, Paratroopers will conceal the cord or chain from view.

(4) Paratroopers will not send text messages, talk or otherwise use electronic devices while walking and will use hands-free devices while driving.

d. While in uniform, personnel will not place their hands in their pockets, except momentarily to place or retrieve objects. Paratroopers will ensure that articles carried in pockets, such as wallets, checkbooks, combs, and keys, do not protrude from the pocket or present a bulky appearance and at no time will a Paratrooper tuck their hands in their sleeves.

e. Paratroopers will keep uniforms buttoned, zipped, and snapped. They will ensure metallic devices such as metal insignia, belt buckles, and belt tips are free of scratches and corrosion and are in proper luster or remain properly subdued, as applicable; and that all medals and ribbons are clean and not frayed. Personnel will keep shoes and boots cleaned and shined, if applicable. Paratroopers will replace the insignia listed in AR 700-84, paragraph 5-5, when it becomes unserviceable or no longer conforms to standards.

f. Chains and necklaces will not be worn with the uniform unless of religious nature or used to hold a religious medallion. Only one religious item may be worn. If worn, it will be worn inside of the t-shirt without being visible.

g. Hair will be neatly groomed and will not present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. Hairstyles will not interfere with proper wearing of military headgear or protective mask.

h. Fingernails. All personnel will keep fingernails clean and neatly trimmed.

(1) Males will keep nails trimmed so as not to extend beyond the fingertip unless medically required and are not authorized to wear nail polish.

(2) Females will not exceed a nail length of ¼ inch, as measured from the tip of the finger. Females will trim nails shorter if the commander determines that the longer length detracts from the military image, presents a safety concern, or interferes with the performance of duties. Females may only wear clear polish when in uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty. Females may wear clear acrylic nails, provided they have a natural appearance and conform to Army standards.

i. Cosmetics. Males are prohibited from wearing cosmetics, except when medically prescribed. Females will comply with the cosmetics policy while in any military uniform or while in civilian clothes on duty. Females may wear cosmetics that are conservative and complement the uniform and their complexion. Eccentric, exaggerated, or trendy cosmetic styles and colors, to include makeup designed to cover tattoos, are inappropriate with the uniform and are prohibited. Permanent makeup, such as eyebrow or eyeliner, is authorized as long as the makeup conforms to the standards outlined above. Females will not wear shades of lipstick and nail polish that distinctly contrast with their complexion, that detract from the uniform, or that are extreme. Some examples of extreme colors include, but are not limited to, purple, gold, blue, black, white, bright (fire-engine) red, khaki, camouflage colors, and fluorescent colors. Paratroopers will not apply designs, two-tone colors, or multi-tone colors to nails.

j. Sunglasses:

(1) Conservative prescription and nonprescription sunglasses are authorized for wear when in a garrison environment, except when in formation and while indoors. Individuals who are required by medical authority to wear sunglasses for medical reasons other than refractive error may wear them, except when health or safety considerations apply.

(2) Restrictions on eyeglasses and sunglasses.

(a) Paratroopers will wear eye protection for safety reasons in high-glare field environments. Eye protection will be stowed in pockets or pouches and will not be worn on top of the head.

(b) Eyeglasses or sunglasses that are trendy, or have lenses or frames with initials, designs, or other adornments are not authorized for wear. Paratroopers may not wear lenses with extreme or trendy colors, which include, but are not limited to, red, yellow, blue, purple, bright green, or orange. Lens colors must be traditional gray, brown, black (non-mirrored), or dark green shades. Personnel will not wear lenses or frames that are so large or so small that they detract from the appearance of the uniform. Clear lenses will be worn during limited visibility.

(c) Personnel will not attach chains, bands, or ribbons to eyeglasses. Eyeglass restraints are authorized only when required for safety purposes. Personnel will not hang eyeglasses or eyeglass cases on the uniform, and may not let glasses hang from eyeglass restraints down the front of the uniform.

k. Contact lenses. Tinted or colored contact lenses are not authorized for wear with the uniform. The only exception is for opaque lenses that are prescribed medically for eye injuries.

Clear lenses that have designs on them that change the contour of the iris are not authorized for wear with the uniform. Contact lenses may be restricted by the commander for safety or mission requirements.

l. Bags. Paratroopers may carry civilian gym bags, civilian rucksacks, or other similar civilian bags while in uniform. If Paratroopers choose to wear a shoulder bag while in uniform, the bag must be black or match the camouflage pattern uniform being worn, and may not have any commercial logos. The contents of the bag may not be visible; therefore, see-through plastic or mesh bags are not authorized. Paratroopers may carry authorized bags by hand, on one shoulder using a shoulder strap, or over both shoulders using both shoulder straps. Hand carried bags will be conservative and professional in appearance. Bags (to include civilian gym bags, civilian backpacks, or other similar civilian bags) must be carried only in the hand if they do not meet the criteria outlined. DA Pam 670-1 provides additional descriptions and wear occasions for handbags.

m. Personnel are authorized the optional purchase and use of a plain black umbrella of commercial design. The umbrella is not authorized for use with utility uniforms.

9. THE DUTY UNIFORM:

a. Uniform for wear are prescribed in AR 670-1. The following paragraphs summarize portions of the regulation.

b. The class C duty uniform for the 82nd Airborne Division is the Army Combat Uniform (ACU).

(1) Current policy of AR 670-1, authorizing airborne, air assault, and military police personnel to wear the all-leather, black boots with the service uniform (class A and B) remains unchanged.

c. The ACU wear policy:

(1) The ACU is a combat uniform designed to be worn under body armor. The uniform is prescribed for year-round wear for all Paratroopers, unless otherwise directed by the commander. Paratroopers may wear the ACU off post unless prohibited by the commander.

(a) The ACU will not be worn for commercial travel unless authorized by AR 670-1, paragraph 1-10c. The only exception to policy is for Paratroopers participating in the Rest and Recuperation program. Any other exception to policy must be submitted to the Deputy Chief of Staff, G1 for approval.

(b) Personnel will not wear the ACU in off-post establishments that primarily sell alcohol. If the off-post establishment sells alcohol and food, Paratroopers may not wear the ACU if their activities in the establishment center on drinking alcohol.

(c) The ACU is issued as a combat uniform and is not intended for wear as an all-purpose uniform when other uniforms (class A or B, dress, and mess uniforms) are more

appropriate. The commander may prescribe organizational and individual equipment items IAW CTA 50-900 when the ACU is prescribed for parades, reviews, and ceremonies. The ACU is not normally considered appropriate for social or official functions off the installation, such as memorial services, funerals, weddings, inaugurals, patriotic ceremonies, etc.

(d) Paratroopers may sew on all authorized skill and identification badges at their own expense. Paratroopers are not authorized to mix sew-on with pin-on badges.

(2) The ACU will be loose fitting and comfortable; alterations to make them fit tightly are not authorized. The only alterations authorized are those listed in AR 700-84. Items should be fitted loosely enough to allow for some shrinkage without rendering the garment unusable.

(3) Coat.

(a) The coat is worn hook and looped and zipped. The coat has hook and loop fasteners for wearing the US flag insignia, skill tabs, shoulder sleeve insignia, shoulder sleeve insignia - former wartime service, rank, US Army tape, and name tape. The coat has a zippered front closure, tilted chest pockets with hook and looped closure, hook and looped sleeve cuff closure (which must be closed at all times), integrated blouse bellows for increased upper body mobility, and shoulder pockets with hook and loop.

(b) The mandarin collar will normally be worn in the down position. Paratroopers are authorized to wear the mandarin collar in the up position when wearing body armor or when weather conditions dictate, as prescribed by the commander.

(c) The coat is normally worn outside the trousers. The coat will not extend below the top of the cargo pocket on the trousers and will not be higher than the bottom of the side pocket on the trousers. The coat may be worn inside the trousers when directed by the commander (i.e., when wearing the outer tactical vest, MOPP gear, etc.).

(d) Sleeves will be worn down at all times, and not rolled or cuffed. The sleeve cuffs on the combat uniform coat are not authorized to be rolled inside the coat. The moisture wicking tan t-shirt or cotton t-shirt is worn underneath the coat and is tucked inside the trousers at all times.

(e) The elbow pouch with hook and loop closure for internal elbow pad inserts must be closed at all times. Permanent infrared feedback squares affixed to each shoulder for nighttime identification will be covered when insignias are not worn on the pocket flaps.

(4) Trousers.

(a) Paratroopers will wear the trousers tucked into the top of the boots or bloused using commercial blousing devices or the draw strings at the bottom of the trousers. Personnel will not wrap the trouser leg around the leg tightly enough to present a pegged appearance or insert any items inside the trouser leg to create a round appearance at the bottom of the trouser leg. When bloused, the trousers should not extend below the third eyelet from the top of the boot.

(b) The knee pouch with hook and loop closure for internal knee pad inserts and the bellowed calf storage pocket with hook and loop closure on the left and right legs will be worn closed at all times.

(c) The trousers must be worn with a tan colored belt.

(5) Headgear.

(a) Beret. The maroon beret, the symbol of the Airborne, is the standard headgear for all Paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division. It is authorized for wear with all Class A, B, and C uniforms. It will not be worn in the field environment, with the FLC, or with the IBA/IOTV. The only exception to this policy is when it is the uniform for a ceremony.

(b) ACU patrol cap. The ACU patrol cap is worn for service schools, deployments, work details (i.e., post Clean Sweep Operation, Range preparation, and AARs), or as approved by the unit CSM. Personnel will wear the ACU patrol cap straight on the head so that the cap band is parallel to the ground. The patrol cap will fit snug and comfortably around the largest part of the head without distortion or excessive gaps. No hair will be visible on the forehead when the ACU patrol cap is worn. Sewn or pin-on rank will be worn on the ACU patrol cap. The name tape will be worn centered on the hook and loop pads on the back of the ACU patrol cap. No luminescent tape will be sewn on ACU patrol cap; exception is for Pre Ranger Course (PRC) instructors and students.

(c) ACU sun (boonie) hat. The ACU sun hat is worn with the ACU on deployments only. Personnel wear the ACU sun hat straight on the head so that the web band is parallel to the ground. The ACU sun hat will fit comfortably around the largest part of the head without distortion or excessive gaps. No hair should be visible on the forehead beneath the hat. The draw string on the ACU sun hat can be worn under the chin, around the back of the head and neck, or tucked inside. The draw string will not be worn over the top of the ACU sun hat. The ACU sun hat will not be worn rolled, formed, shaped, blocked, or with an upturned brim. Sewn or pin on rank is worn on the ACU sun hat.

(d). The green fleece cap is not an authorized headgear while in the ACU uniform in Garrison environment. However, the green micro fleece cap can be worn with the ACU in stationary positions 40 degrees and below (i.e., Road guard, motor pool guard, etc.) as determined by the unit CSM. Personnel wear the green fleece cap pulled down snugly on the head. The bottom edge (a portion of or all) of the cap may be folded, but not rolled. Standards of wear and appearance specified in AR 670-1 apply at all times.

(e) Baseball cap. Parachute riggers may wear the red baseball cap when authorized by CTA in Division/1st TSC area of operation (garrison environment only) as a non-standard item. The black baseball cap may be worn by cadre of the 82nd Advanced Airborne School throughout the Division area of operation (garrison environment only) as a non-standard item. Neither the Riggers cap nor black hat are to be worn off post.

(f) All personnel, including those Paratroopers involved in work details, will wear appropriate headgear in uniform when outdoors. Headgear may be removed whenever it interferes with the safe operation of military equipment. Paratroopers will carry their headgear when it is not worn in their hands while wearing service, dress, and mess uniforms. Paratroopers are also authorized storage of the headgear in the Class C uniform cargo pockets. Paratroopers must fold the headgear neatly so as not to present a bulky appearance or protruding from the pocket. Paratroopers will not hang their headgear from any belt, be tucked into the pants, or placed in the front or rear pockets of any uniform. Headgear is not required in a privately owned or commercial vehicle.

(g) All personnel, including while driving a POV are not authorized to wear any kind of headgear that is not identified in paragraph (a) thru (f) while in uniform on or off duty (i.e., ball caps, scarf's, skull caps).

(6) Boots.

(a) Army combat boots (hot weather and temperate weather). Made of tan rough-side-out cowhide leather with a plain toe and tan rubber outsoles. The boots are laced diagonally with tan laces, with the excess lace tucked into the top of the boot under the bloused trousers, or wrapped around the top of the boot. Rubber or pure polyether polyurethane soles are the only outsole material that currently meets the need for durability and traction on surfaces in multiple environments and temperature ranges. Other materials (that may be of a lighter weight) may have significant problems in these areas. Boots that do not meet these criteria are not authorized for wear. Metal cleats and side tabs, and sewn-in or laced-in zipper inserts are not authorized.

(b) Optional boots. Paratroopers may wear commercial boots of a design similar to that of the Army combat boot (tan), as authorized by the commander. The boots must be between 8 to 10 inches in height and made of tan flesh-side out cattlehide leather, with a plain toe and a soling system matching the color of the tan upper materials. Rubber and polyether polyurethane are the only outsole materials that are authorized. The soling materials will not exceed 2 inches in height, when measured from the bottom of the outsole, and will not extend up the back of the heel or boot or over the top of the toe. The exterior of the boot upper will not contain mesh but will be constructed of either all leather or a combination of leather and nonmesh fabric. Paratroopers may wear optional boots in lieu of the Army combat boot (tan), as authorized by the commander; however, they do not replace issue boots as a mandatory possession item. Optional boots are not authorized for wear when the commander issues and prescribes standard organizational footwear for safety or environmental reasons (such as insulated boots or safety shoes). Personnel may wear specialty boots authorized for wear by specific groups of Paratroopers, such as the tanker boot, only if the commander authorizes such wear. Paratroopers may not wear optional boots in formation when uniformity in appearance is required.

Examples of Unauthorized boots



Nike SFB – synthetic leather



Rocky C4T – synthetic suede



New Balance OTB – synthetic suede



Danner Tachyon – synthetic upper



Bates Tactical Sport Desert – Wolverine Warrior leather



Tactical Research Flyweight Boots – micro suede



Bates Zero Mass Desert – Wolverine Warrior



Bates GX-8 Desert Composite – Wolverine Warrior leather & zipper



Under Armour Alegent – synthetic



Under Armour Valsetz – 7 inch, synthetic



McRae Temperate Ultra Lightweight – synthetic suede

This is not an all inclusive listing. These are boots known to be outside of regulatory guidance. Any boots that do not meet the criteria on the previous slide remain unauthorized to be worn by U.S. Army Soldiers IAW DA PAM 670-1.

(7) Rain/cold weather jackets. Paratroopers may wear the black all-weather coat as a raincoat with the ACU only in a garrison environment when they have not been issued organizational raingear. When the cold-weather coat or other authorized cold weather outer garments are worn, Paratroopers may wear the olive-green scarf and gloves, but are not required to do so. Paratroopers may wear the hood of the cold weather coat at their option. However, when the hood is not worn, Paratroopers will tuck the hood into the jacket with the zipper closed. The green ACU fleece (ECWCS) can be worn as an outer garment when authorized by the unit's CSM.

(8) Gloves. Paratroopers may wear black, tan, or foliage green gloves with the ACU without the cold weather outer garments (i.e., gortex jacket or field jacket).

(9) Handbags. Female personnel may carry handbags with these uniforms only while in a garrison environment. The handbag is black and made of leather, polyurethane, or vinyl in a commercial design with a zipper, snap, or envelope-type closure.

(10) Hydration system. Commanders may authorize the use of a camouflage, black, or solid color (in a similar color to match the shade of uniform) personal hydration system only in the following situations: in a field environment, in high-heat areas, or on work details. Paratroopers will not wear hydration systems in a garrison environment unless the commander has authorized it for

one of the situations described above. Paratroopers will not let the drinking tube hang from their mouths when the device is not in use.

(11) Army flash and headgear insignia. No change to current policy. Sewing of the rank insignia on the ACU patrol cap, ACU sun hat, and ACH camouflage cover is authorized

(12) Skill badges. Paratroopers may wear up to five badges on the ACU. Special skill badges can be sewn on or pinned on to the ASU. Paratroopers are not authorized to mix sew-on with pin-on badges. All skill badges will be worn above the US Army tape. **At a minimum, all Paratroopers assigned or attached to the 82nd Airborne Division will wear the Parachutist badge if he/she is airborne qualified.** Badges will be worn in order of precedence from the wearer's left.



(13) Rank insignia. The embroidered rank insignia is 2 inches high and 1 3/4 inches wide, hook and looped, and worn centered on the front hook and loop-face pad of the ACU coat. The background of the rank insignia will be the universal camouflage pattern. Paratroopers may sew on the embroidered rank insignia.

(14) Branch insignia. Branch insignia will not be worn. As an exception, the US Army Chaplaincy Religious Denomination Insignia may be worn 1/8 inch above and centered on the nametape. The insignia will be pinned, hook and loop, or sewn.

(15) Last name/US Army tape. Last name/US Army tapes are 5 inches in length, have a hook and loop-faced pad, and are worn immediately above and parallel with the top of the slanted chest pocket flaps. The background of the last name/US Army tape will be the universal camouflage pattern. The last name/US Army tape can be secured with hook and loop or sewn.

(16) Shoulder sleeve insignia (SSI). The "All American" SSI worn on the left sleeve by all 82nd Paratroopers symbolizes the heritage and traditions of the Division. The SSI is centered both vertically and horizontally from the bottom of the pocket flap to the bottom of the pocket on the hook-and-loop-faced pad. The shoulder sleeve insignia will not be sewn to the ACU.

(17) Shoulder sleeve insignia - former wartime service (SSI-FWTS). The SSI-FWTS is centered both vertically and horizontally from the bottom of the pocket flap to the bottom of the pocket on the hook-and-loop-faced pad. SSI-FWTS-combat patch will not be sewn to the ACU.

(18) US flag insignia (full color or subdued). The US flag insignia (full color or subdued) is worn on the right shoulder pocket flap of the ACU coat. The flag insignia is placed directly on the top of the hook and loop-faced pad of the ACU coat shoulder pocket flap. The subdued US flag insignia is worn as directed by the commander under tactical or field conditions. The subdued IR flag is authorized for wear for operations during periods of limited visibility. The US flag insignia (full color or subdued) will not be sewn to the ACU.

(19) Skill tabs. A maximum of three skill tabs may be worn with the ACU. Skill tabs will be centered on the shoulder pocket flap of the hook and loop-faced pad on the left shoulder of the ACU coat in order of precedence IAW AR 670-1. There are only four authorized skill tabs (President's Hundred, Special Forces, Ranger, and Sapper). The maximum of three authorized skill tabs does not include tabs that are part of unit organizational patches such as the Airborne or Mountain tabs, which are worn with the shoulder sleeve insignia below the shoulder pocket flap. Skill tabs will not be sewn to the ACU.

(20) Identification badges. A maximum of two pin-on identification badges may be worn centered on the ACU coat pockets. No more than one identification badge will be worn centered on each breast pocket in order of precedence IAW AR 670-1.

(21) Identification tags. Wearing identification tags is governed by AR 600-8-14. Paratroopers will wear identification tags at all times while on duty in uniform unless otherwise directed by the commander. Paratroopers will wear identification tags around the neck, except when safety considerations apply.

(22) Security identification badges. In restricted areas, commanders may prescribe wearing security identification badges, in accordance with AR 600-8-14 and other applicable regulations. Personnel will not wear security identification badges outside the area for which they are required. Personnel will not hang other items from the security identification badge(s). The manner of wear will be determined by the organization that requires wearing the badges.

e. The ACU care policy. The following instructions must be followed when caring for the ACU in order to maximize the service life and maintain optimum performance:

(1) Paratroopers will not starch the Army Combat Uniform under any circumstances. The use of starch, sizing, and any process that involves dry-cleaning or a steam press will adversely affect the treatments and durability of the uniform and is not authorized.

(2) Wash in cold water and mild detergent containing no optical brighteners or bleach. Tumble dry at low heat (not to exceed 130 degrees Fahrenheit). Remove immediately from the dryer and fold flat or place on a rustproof hanger to ensure heat from the dryer does not set

wrinkles. To drip dry, remove from the washer and place on a rustproof hanger. Do not wring or twist.

10. UNIFORM FOR TRAINING:

a. For all training and training support west of Gruber Road, Paratroopers will wear the Advanced Combat Helmet (ACH) , Interceptor Body Armor (IBA) or Improved Outer Tactical Vest (IOTV) or MOLLE Fighting Load Carrier (FLC) with the MOLLE sustainment pouches attached. This requirement includes Paratroopers delivering messages, rations, supplies, and ammunition, or providing administrative support to personnel and units undergoing training. Exceptions must be approved by the MSC CSM.

b. ACH. All Paratroopers will wear the ACH whenever riding in a tactical vehicle west of Gruber Road.

(1) The ACH and the ballistic helmet will be worn with the chinstrap fastened around the chin.

(2) All Paratroopers will have their last name will be printed/sewn/embroidered on the camouflage retainer band in block capital letters using black ink/thread and centered on the front of the helmet. When the night vision bracket is permanently affixed to the helmet, the camouflage retainer band will be routed under the bracket and name off centered to the right. If no NVG mounting bracket is attached to the helmet, sewn on rank is required on the camouflage cover.

(3) Two one-inch by 3/8 inch pieces of florescent tape will be sewn on the outside back of the helmet camouflage retainer band, centered and 1 1/2 inches apart. The band will be secured to the helmet through the second set of slits from the front with two pieces of gutted OD type III nylon cord routed around the camouflage band through the camouflage cover.

c. Interceptor Body Armor/Improved Outer Tactical Vest and Fighting Load Carrier with MOLLE sustainment pouches.

(1) MSC Commanders may authorize the wear of the IBA/IOTV or FLC with MOLLE sustainment pouches attached in three different modes:

(a) IBA/IOTV with SAPI Plates. MOLLE sustainment pouches attached directly to the IBA/IOTV.

(b) IBA/IOTV with SAPI Plates. FLC over the IBA, with MOLLE sustainment pouches attached directly to the FLC.

(c) FLC with the MOLLE sustainment pouches attached.

(2) Paratroopers will carry, as a minimum, two 1-quart canteens attached to the IBA/IOTV or FLC, or carry a hydration system. The hydration system will be camouflage, black, or solid color (in a similar color to match the shade of uniform). No other colors are authorized.

Paratroopers will not leave the drinking tube hanging from their mouths when the device is not in use. Paratroopers will not carry the hydration system in garrison unless the commander has authorized it for work details.

(3) Paratroopers will attach at a minimum of the rifleman's basic combat load (e.g., seven magazines, fragmentation grenade pouch, medical pouch, and canteen pouches or hydration system) to either the IBA/IOTV or FLC. The MOLLE waist pack can also be attached to the back of the IBA/IOTV or FLC as an option. Positions such as gunners and grenadiers add pouches accordingly.

(4) The FLC will be fitted close to the torso but comfortable. The height of the FLC will be worn above the wearer's hip bones. The panels of the FLC will fit closely together on the front of the torso with approximately 1 1/2 inches between them. Paratroopers with extremely narrow torsos may not need to use the buckle adjustment in the rear of the FLC. Secure the free running ends of all webbing with the elastic keepers or tape.

(5) No beret will be worn with the IBA/IOTV or FLC except during battalion-level AND HIGHER change of command ceremonies.

(6) The IBA/IOTV will be worn closed at all times. Snaps are intended as a backup closure and only need to be secured if the hook and loop fails (ex., ripped or frozen).

(7) All Paratroopers will attach their rank insignia to their IBA/IOTV.

d. Reflective belt. The CIF-issued, adjustable yellow reflective belt will be worn during PT, attached to the outside of the ALICE/MOLLE pack during road marches, or when safety considerations apply.

f. Fleece cap. The issued "green" fleece cap may be authorized for wear beneath the ballistic helmet under field conditions when specified by commanders. The watch cap must be removed if the helmet is removed. Paratroopers are not authorized to wear the watch cap as a headgear while operating in any TOC. The watch cap may be worn in the motor pool or on a flight line as authorized by the MSC CDR/CSM, and it may be worn while sleeping under field conditions.

g. Dust mask/scarf. Unit commanders may authorize the wearing of a dust mask/scarf while in vehicles moving where dusty conditions exist. They will not be worn around the neck or attached to the uniform when the Paratrooper is dismounted from the vehicle.

h. Patrol Cap is worn with the ACU in field environments and during deployments when the ACH helmet is not worn. In deployed field environments, personnel wear subdued grade insignia; Chaplains wear subdued branch insignia.

i. Eyewear. When issued, APEL eyewear will be worn in appropriate conditions (Black/Clear).

j. No weapons of any kind will be allowed in any commercial facility.

11. WINTER UNIFORMS:

a. Within the Division, the Extended Cold Weather Clothing System (ECWCS) is the standard outer garment worn with the Class C uniform,

b. Gore-Tex Jacket. When worn, the ECWCS jacket will be zipped and snapped with all pockets secured. Rank insignia and nametape will be worn on the Gore-Tex jacket. Chaplains will also wear rank insignia on the ECWCS. Pin-on rank will be subdued. Pin-on or sewn rank will be worn centered on the chest loop. Nothing else will be worn on the jacket.

c. Fleece Jacket. Worn over the ACU top with name tape and US Army tape, and rank.

d. Gloves. Army issue black or green leather gloves or commercial gloves similar in design with issued/regulation inserts may be worn with or without the ECWCS jacket, or when prescribed by the unit commander.

(1) NOMEX gloves are not authorized for wear with the Class C uniform or IPFU in garrison. NOMEX gloves may only be worn west of Gruber Rd.

(2) Commanders may authorize the wear of regulation glove inserts (without the black or green leather gloves) with the IPFU provided that the entire formation is uniform. Individuals running by themselves may wear black inserts.

(3) Utility uniforms. Paratroopers may wear the black leather glove shells without cold weather outer garments, provided that sleeves are rolled down and are over the tops of the gloves.

e. Cold Weather Underwear. When worn with field clothing, cold weather underwear must meet the requirements of military appearance. The following are acceptable for wear: two-piece long underwear and/or polypropylene underwear, available through supply/CIF channels; or dark colored commercial type thermal underwear.

(1) The tan (cold-weather) moisture-wicking, silk weight, undershirts are not authorized to be worn under the combat uniform coat in place of the tan or foliage green undershirts. The silk weight (cold-weather) undershirts will be worn as undergarments only.

(2) The polypropylene underwear shirt can be worn completely zipped up in a field environment. While in garrison, the polypropylene underwear will be worn so that it is not visible under the ACU shirt (i.e. unzipped with collar hidden).

(2) Black or OD green sleeping shirts or commercial underclothing must not be visible when worn with the ACU.

(3) The neck gaiter will be worn around the neck. The neck gaiter is not authorized to wear in the Garrison environment. The neck gaiter is to be worn only in a tactical environment.

f. The A2CU jacket will only be worn with A2CUs. Flight jackets (solid green in color) will only be worn with the organizational flight uniform when performing actual flight duties. However, commanders may require the camouflage ABDU flight jacket, field jacket, or ECWCS jacket to be worn in formation.

g. The black pullover sweater may be worn as an outer garment with the Army AG 521 white shirt. The sweater may be worn under the all-weather coat and the black windbreaker.

(1) When worn with the short sleeve white shirt without tie, the shirt collar will be worn open and outside the sweater. When worn with the long-sleeved or short-sleeved green shirt with tie or neck tab (female), the collar will be tucked inside the sweater.

(2) Sleeves will not be rolled or pushed above the wrist.

(3) Officers and enlisted Paratroopers in the rank of Corporal and above will wear shoulder boards indicating rank insignia.

(4) If a DUI is worn, the nameplate will be centered 1/2 inch above the bottom of the patch and the DUI will be centered left-to-right, top-to-bottom above the nameplate. Female personnel may adjust the position of the nameplate and DUI to conform to figure differences. Chaplains will wear branch insignia.

12. IMPROVED PHYSICAL FITNESS UNIFORM (IPFU):

a. The Improved Physical Fitness Uniform (IPFU) is the Army PT uniform.

(1) The IPFU is not the daily duty uniform, but may be designated for some events, such as Banner Day or garrison police detail. Normally, the daily duty uniform is the ACU.

(2) Vehicle drivers or passengers will not wear the IPFU when operating military vehicles, except during All American Week or unit organizational days.

b. The Summer IPFU consists of IPFU Army gray or unit T-shirt (tucked into shorts), Army black shorts, solid yellow reflective belt (no other type of reflective belt is authorized), crew cut socks, and running shoes (Fig 12-1). Crew cut white socks or ankle socks must cover the ankle bone, with no markings or logos (Fig 12-2).

c. The Winter IPFU consists of the Army IPFU sweatsuit (black running pants and gray workout jacket), black shorts, IPFU Army gray or unit T-shirt, yellow reflective belt, crew cut socks, and running shoes. The shirt tail will remain tucked in at all times.

(1) The Army authorized black leather gloves with green/brown inserts may be worn based on weather. Glove inserts may be worn without the black leather gloves at the discretion of the Unit Commander; provided there is uniformity in the formation.

d. The reflective belt must be worn with the IPFU when conducting physical training.

e. The only insignia authorized for wear on the IPFU is the Physical Fitness Badge. When the Physical Fitness Badge is worn, it is sewn on the upper left front side of the IPFU shirt and jacket.

f. The Department of the Army has authorized the wear of compression or "biking" shorts with the IPFU. When wearing biking shorts with the IPFU shorts, the only authorized color is black, and they must not have any markings (i.e., brand names) on them.

g. For Esprit De Corps purposes, units can purchase unit T-Shirts. Only the T-shirt is authorized for wear when conducting physical fitness training at battalion and separate company level or higher. However, unit sweatshirts are not authorized for wear when conducting physical fitness training. These must be military/unit themed. The approval authority is Battalion Command team.

h. No scarves, rags, or headbands will be worn on the head while conducting physical fitness training.

i. Paratroopers will not wear radios, MP3/CD players, or headphones while conducting physical training outside of a gym in the IPFU.

j. Five Finger shoes are not authorized for wear with the IPFU.

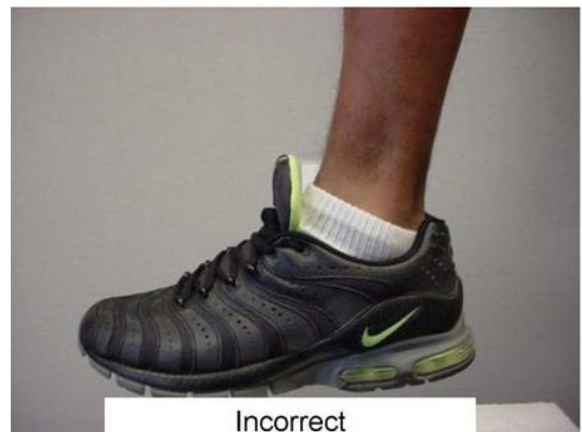
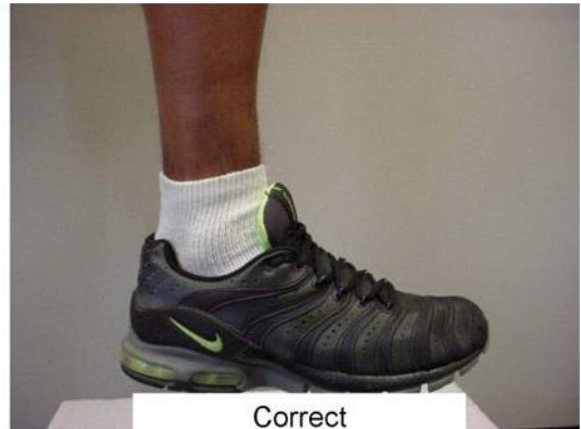


Figure 12-1 Improved Physical Fitness Uniform

Figure 12-2 Athletic Socks

13. ARMY PHYSICAL FITNESS UNIFORM (APFU):

a. The Army Physical Fitness Uniform (APFU) is the Army PT uniform.

(1) The APFU is not the daily duty uniform, but may be designated for some events, such as Banner Day or garrison police detail. Normally, the daily duty uniform is the ACU.

(2) Vehicle drivers or passengers will not wear the APFU when operating military vehicles, except during All American Week or unit organizational days.

b. The Summer APFU consists of APFU Army black or unit T-shirt (tucked into shorts), Army black shorts, solid yellow reflective belt (no other type of reflective belt is authorized), crew cut socks, and running shoes. Crew cut white socks or ankle socks must cover the ankle bone, with no markings or logos.

c. The Winter APFU consists of the APFU sweatsuit (black running pants and black and gold workout jacket), black shorts, IPFU Army black or unit T-shirt, yellow reflective belt, crew cut socks, and running shoes. The shirt tail will remain tucked in at all times.

(1) The Army authorized black or green leather gloves with green/brown inserts may be worn based on weather. Glove inserts may be worn without the leather gloves at the discretion of the Unit Commander; provided there is uniformity in the formation.

d. The reflective belt must be worn with the APFU when conducting physical training.

e. The only insignia authorized for wear on the APFU is the Physical Fitness Badge. When the Physical Fitness Badge is worn, it is sewn on the upper left front side of the APFU shirt and jacket.

f. The Department of the Army has authorized the wear of compression or "biking" shorts with the APFU. When wearing biking shorts with the APFU shorts, the only authorized color is black, and they must not have any markings (i.e., brand names) on them.

g. For Esprit De Corps purposes, units can purchase unit T-Shirts. Only the T-shirt is authorized for wear when conducting physical fitness training at battalion and separate company level or higher. However, unit sweatshirts are not authorized for wear when conducting physical fitness training. These must be military/unit themed. The approval authority is Battalion Command team.

h. No scarves, rags, or headbands will be worn on the head while conducting physical fitness training.

i. Paratroopers will not wear radios, MP3/CD players, or headphones while conducting physical training outside of a gym in the APFU

- j. Five Finger shoes are not authorized for wear with the APFU.



14. JEWELRY:

a. A wristwatch, a wrist identification bracelet, and a total of two rings (a wedding set is considered one ring) with Army uniforms, unless prohibited by the commander for safety or health reasons. Any jewelry worn by Paratroopers while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty, must be conservative. Identification bracelets are limited to the following: medical alert bracelets, missing in action, prisoner of war, or killed in action (black or silver in color only) bracelets. Paratroopers are only authorized to wear one item on each wrist while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty.

b. No jewelry, other than that described, will appear exposed on uniforms. Authorized exceptions are: a conservative tie tack or tie clasp may be worn with the black four-in-hand necktie; and pens or pencils may appear exposed on the ACU, hospital duty, food service, CVC, and flight uniforms.

c. Piercings:

(1) Female Paratroopers are authorized optional wear of screw-on, clip-on, or post-type earrings with the service, dress, and mess uniforms. Earrings will not be worn with class C

uniforms, to include hospital duty, food service, and physical fitness uniforms.

(2) Earrings will not exceed 6 mm or 1/4 inch in diameter. They will be gold, silver, white pearl, or diamond; unadorned and spherical. When worn, earrings will fit snugly against the ear and will be worn as a matched pair with only one earring per ear lobe.

(3) Male Paratroopers are not authorized to wear any type of earring, on or off duty.

(4) Body piercing, such as wearing an earring stud through the tongue or nose, is not authorized, on or off duty.

d. Ankle bracelets, toe rings, necklaces (other than those described in AR 600–20), faddish (trendy) devices, medallions, amulets, and personal talismans or icons are not authorized for wear while in uniform or in civilian clothes on duty.

15. OFF-DUTY APPEARANCE:

a. In general, the professional atmosphere and high standards of appearance maintained by uniformed military personnel in the 82nd Airborne Division should carry over into the selection of civilian attire. Wear of appropriate attire avoids public embarrassment and promotes a sense of community. It also assists in the orderly accomplishment of the installation's mission and fosters loyalty, discipline, and morale of Troops. Accordingly, the following articles of civilian clothing and appearance are inappropriate for wear in service and off-post facilities:

(1) Clothing worn as an outer-garment which is obviously intended to be worn as an undergarment. This does not include T-shirts.

(2) Clothing with obscene, slanderous, or vulgar words or drawings to include clothing which makes disparaging comments concerning the U.S. Government.

(3) Articles of apparel which depict drugs or drug paraphernalia, or which advocate the use of drugs.

(4) Articles of apparel and grooming which could cause a sanitation problem or prove offensive because of a lack of cleanliness.

(5) Bare feet in any facility except one where footwear is not appropriate, such as swimming pools. Sandals or shoes without socks or stockings are authorized.

(6) Attire that is immodest or likely to offend other patrons (ex., males without shirts in public areas other than recreation areas where such attire is appropriate; females wearing transparent or semi-transparent garments; and persons wearing spandex type bottoms and tops or swimwear as an outer-garment except at fitness centers and swimming pools).

(7) Swim wear, "short" shorts, and halter tops worn by females are appropriate for sunbathing but are not appropriate for wear in on-post facilities.

(8) Civilian trousers will not be loosely worn so that the undergarment is exposed.

(9) Hair curlers are authorized for wear when off duty.

(10) It is prohibited to wear items of current military uniforms by unauthorized persons or mixed with civilian clothing (with the exception of the black pullover sweater or all weather coat, with the insignia of rank removed, and the physical fitness uniform).

b. Wear of the ACU in all post facilities (theaters, AAFES, PX, service clubs, etc.) is authorized at all times, as long as it presents a neat, military appearance.

c. Unrestricted wear of the ACU is authorized off-post on normal duty days between 0500 and 1900 under the following conditions:

(1) Uniform will be complete, clean, neat, and presentable.

(2) Good judgment must be exercised so that Paratroopers do not patronize establishments where the primary purpose is to serve alcohol or where more formal attire is required. The ACU is inappropriate for official social functions off the installation, such as dinners, memorial services, and funerals.

(3) Personnel returning from field operations/maneuvers or after 1900 will travel directly home and may only stop enroute for essential items (bread, milk, gas, emergency auto repair items).

d. Uniforms while traveling. The authorized uniforms while traveling are prescribed in Department of Defense and Army directives. All personnel are reminded of the responsibility to maintain a high standard of dress and appearance. When in uniform you represent not only the United States Army, but also the 82nd Airborne Division.

e. Applicability. The provisions of this regulation are applicable to all patrons and their guests who are ten years of age and over at all Fort Bragg facilities. These facilities include, but are not necessarily limited to, the Post Exchange and its concessions, the commissary and its branches, theaters, hobby and craft shops, Youth Services, recreational facilities, snack bars, education centers, hospital/medical centers, troop medical clinics and dental clinics. Entrance may be denied to persons not complying with this regulation (NOTE: Persons will not be denied emergency medical or dental care because of their attire; however, appropriate clothing is required for routine appointments). The dress code for the Installation Club System is found in the appropriate house rules. The dress code for dining facilities will be established by each unit commander.

16. PERSONAL HYGIENE. All Paratroopers are expected to abide by Army hair and fingernail standards and grooming policies.

a. Hair. Many hairstyles are acceptable in the Army. As long as the Paratrooper's hair is kept in a neat and clean manner, the style's acceptability will be judged solely by the criteria described below. Extreme or fad style haircuts/styles are not authorized. If dyes, tints, or bleaches are used, colors must be natural to human hair and not present an extreme appearance. Lines or designs will

not be cut into the hair or scalp. Styles of hair and texture differ among different ethnic groups and these differences affect the length and bulk of hair, as well as the style worn by each Paratrooper. During physical training, hair will comply with AR 670-1 standards. Haircuts, without reference to style, will conform to the following standards:

(1) Male Paratroopers.

(a) The hair on top of the head must be neatly groomed. The length and bulk of the hair may not be excessive or present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance. The hair must present a tapered appearance. A tapered appearance is one where the outline of the Paratrooper's hair conforms to the shape of the head, curving inward to the natural termination point at the base of the neck. When the hair is combed, it will not fall over the ears or eyebrows, or touch the collar, except for the closely cut hair at the back of the neck. The block-cut fullness in the back is permitted to a moderate degree, as long as the tapered look is maintained.

(b) Males are not authorized to wear braids, cornrows, or dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted, individual parts of hair) while in uniform, or in civilian clothes on duty. Haircuts with a single, untapered patch of hair on the top of the head (not consistent with natural hair loss) are considered eccentric and are not authorized. Examples include, but are not limited to, when the head is shaved around a strip of hair down the center of the head (mohawk), around a u-shaped hair area (horseshoe), or around a patch of hair on the front top of the head (tear drop). Hair that is completely shaved or trimmed closely to the scalp is authorized.

(c) Sideburns will not extend below the bottom of the opening of the ear. Sideburns will not be styled to taper, flair, or come to a point. The length of an individual hair of the sideburn will not exceed 1/8 inch when fully extended.

(d) The face will be clean-shaven (including prior to the first daily formation/physical training, and over weekends and off-duty periods while on post). If worn, mustaches will not present a chopped off or bushy appearance, and no portion of the mustache will cover the upper lip line, extend sideways beyond a vertical line drawn upward from the corners of the mouth, or extend above a parallel line at the lowest portion of the nose. Handlebar mustaches, goatees, and beards are not authorized. If appropriate medical authority allows beard growth, the maximum length authorized for medical treatment must be specific. Paratroopers will keep the growth trimmed to the level specified by the appropriate medical authority, but are not authorized to shape the hair growth (examples include, but are not limited to goatees, "Fu Manchu," or handlebar mustaches). The Paratrooper must carry a copy of the beard profile on his person at all times.

(e) The wearing of a wig or hairpiece by male personnel in uniform or on duty is prohibited except to cover natural baldness or physical disfiguration caused by an accident or medical procedure. When worn, it will conform to the standard haircut criteria as stated.

(2) Female Paratroopers.

(a) Females will ensure their hair is neatly groomed, that the length and bulk of the hair are not excessive, and that the hair does not present a ragged, unkempt, or extreme appearance.

Likewise, trendy styles that result in shaved portions of the scalp (other than the neckline) or designs cut into the hair are prohibited.

(b) Females may wear braids, twists or cornrows in accordance with AR 670-1. When worn, multiple braids will be of uniform dimension, small in diameter (approximately 1/4 inch), show no more than 1/8 of an inch of scalp between the braids and must be tightly interwoven to present a neat, professional, well-groomed appearance. Foreign material (for example, beads and decorative items) will not be braided into the hair. Braids must continue to the end of the hair in one direction, in a straight line, and can be worn loose per medium hair length guidelines or secured to the head in the same manner as described for medium or long length hair styles. Ends will be secured only with inconspicuous rubber bands. If multiple braids are worn, they must encompass the whole head. When braids are not worn loosely and braided close to the scalp, the braids must start at the front of the head. Twists are defined as twisting two distinct strands of hair around one another to create a twisted ropelike appearance. Although some twists may be temporary, and can be easily untwisted, they are unauthorized (except for French twists). This includes twists formed against the scalp or worn in a free-hanging style. Cornrows are defined as hair rolled (not twisted using two strands) or braided closely to the scalp producing a continuous, raised row of hair. When worn, cornrows must be of uniform dimension, small in diameter (approximately 1/4 inch), show no more than 1/8 inch of scalp between the cornrows and must be tightly rolled or braided to present a neat, professional, well-groomed appearance. Cornrows must start at the front of the head and continue in one direction in a straight line and end at a consistent location of the head. Only one cornrow style (braided or rolled) may be worn at one time. Dreadlocks (unkempt, twisted, matted individual parts of hair) are prohibited in uniform or in civilian clothes.

(c) Hair will not fall over the eyebrows or extend below the bottom edge of the collar, to include braids, which will be neatly and inconspicuously fastened or pinned. Styles that are lopsided or distinctly unbalanced are prohibited.

(d) Ponytails, pigtails, or braids that are not secured to the head; widely spaced individual hanging locks; and other extreme styles that protrude from the head are prohibited. Extensions, weaves, wigs, and hairpieces are authorized; however, these additions must have the same general appearance as the individual's natural hair. Additionally, their style and length conform to the grooming policies set forth in AR 670-1.

(e) Females will ensure all hairstyles do not interfere with the proper wear of military headgear and protective masks or equipment, at any time. When headgear is worn, the hair will not extend below the bottom edge of the collar.

(f) A hairnet will not be worn unless required for safety or health reasons. If the commander requires its wear, it will be provided at no cost to the Paratrooper.

(g) Hair holding ornaments (such as, but not limited to, barrettes, pins, clips), if used, must be unadorned, plain, and transparent or similar in color to the hair, and will be inconspicuously placed. Beads or similar ornamental items are not authorized.

(h) Wigs, if worn in uniform, must look natural and conform to AR 670-1.

(i) Long length hair, as defined in AR 670-1 may be worn in a pony tail during physical training. A single pony tail centered on the back of the head is authorized in physical fitness uniforms or ACU only when within the scope of physical training, except when considered a safety hazard. The pony tail is not required to be worn above the collar. When hair securing devices are worn, they will comply with the guidelines. Examples of hair accessories not authorized for securing hair during physical fitness are bows, ribbons, and claw or alligator clips. However, if the helmet is worn during physical training, hair must be secured using guidelines in paragraph 3-2a(3)(a) through (k), AR 670-1.

(1) Hygiene

(a) Hygiene and body grooming. Paratroopers are expected to maintain good daily hygiene and wear their uniforms so as not to detract from the overall military appearance.

(2) Tattoos. Tattoos, body marks, and other disfigurements do not reflect maturity and professionalism. They are highly discouraged. Stated in the new Army policy Tattooing in areas of the body (e.g., hands, knuckles, face, and neck) that would cause the tattoo to be exposed while in Class A uniform detract from a Paratrooperly appearance and are not authorized. Tattoos that are obscene, promote criminal behavior, or extremist views are prohibited.

17. PHYSICAL FITNESS:

a. Physical readiness is critical to the successful accomplishment of the 82nd Airborne Division's mission. It is as important as proficiency in military skills, tactical and technical training, and material readiness. Every Paratrooper assigned to the Division must be fit to fight. Consequently, every Paratrooper will strive to conduct physical training a minimum of five times per week. The Corps and Division standard is to run four miles in 36 minutes. IAW 350-1, sports activities will not be conducted during the hours of 0630-0745.

b. Army Body Composition Program. The Division has an active body composition program (Army Regulation 600-9). Paratroopers are weighed in summer PT uniform (without shoes) while in-processing and evaluated by their commander each time they take the APFT, or at least once every six months. Paratroopers who exceed their maximum screening weight or appear overweight will have their body fat calculated. Paratroopers who exceed their maximum percentage of body fat allowance are placed on the body composition program. The body composition program consists of the following elements:

(1) Participation in the program for a minimum of 30 days.

(2) Suspension of favorable personnel actions.

(3) Dietary counseling.

(4) Health education session/medical evaluation.

(5) Participation in an aerobic activity a minimum of three times per week.

(6) Paratroopers failing to make satisfactory progress after six months of enrollment will be processed for separation or given a bar to reenlistment IAW AR 600-9, AR 635-200, and AR 601-280.

c. When running past Longstreet and crossing Gruber Roads, use road guard vests when conducting physical fitness training in formations of platoon size or above. During times of limited visibility, road guards will use flashlights when running past Longstreet and crossing Gruber Roads. Vehicular traffic, such as cars, bicycles, roller blades and skates, are prohibited on Ardennes Street during the hours of 0630 to 0730. Additionally PT formations larger than squad size will not run in or through the housing areas.

18. MILITARY COURTESY:

a. Courtesy is respect for and consideration of others. In the Army the various forms of courtesy have become customs and traditions. It is important to render these courtesies correctly.

b. Salutes. The exchange of a salute is a visible sign of good discipline, mutual respect, unit pride, and esprit de corps. Salutes in the 82nd Airborne Division should be the sharpest in the United States Army.

(1) Each salute should be rendered with a greeting and response. The Division greeting is, "All the Way, Sir/Ma'am!" The response from the officer will be, "Airborne!"

(2) Saluting distance is recognition distance. If an officer is coming your way, wait until you are about six paces apart, then salute. If the officer is at a distance and turning away, then the proper saluting distance is recognition distance.

(3) All Paratroopers, officer and enlisted, will render the necessary salute unless the act would be impractical (i.e., arms full of packages), in which case the verbal greeting will still be rendered (i.e., ATW! Sergeant Majors, 1SGs).

(4) Be alert for general officers and other senior officers' vehicles, which are identified with plates depicting their rank attached to the front of the vehicle. Proper military courtesy requires that you render a salute to these officers as they pass.

(5) The US Flag, as distinguished from "Colors," is not saluted except during the ceremonies of raising and lowering the flag and when it is passing in a parade. The US Flag trimmed on three sides with golden yellow fringe is a Color and is saluted as appropriate. Do not salute the US Flag on the flagpole except during Retreat and Reveille.

(6) Salutes will be exchanged during all field training.

c. The following rules apply in most situations you are likely to face:

(1) Unit headquarters, orderly rooms, supply rooms, dayrooms, and squad rooms. The first person to see an officer who is higher in rank than the officer present in the room should call "Attention!" The senior Paratrooper present in the area should then report to the visiting officer. In smaller rooms containing one or two enlisted Paratroopers, the Paratrooper (s) should rise and stand at the position of attention when an officer enters the room.

(2) Offices, shops, hangars, and medical treatment facilities. When an officer enters, personnel who are working do not come to attention unless the officer speaks to them.

(3) When a senior NCO such as a 1SG, SGM, or CSM enters a facility, Paratroopers will call "At ease!"

(4) Dining facilities. The first person seeing a Battalion Commander or CSM senior in rank to those present in the dining facility should call "At ease!" so that their presence is known and necessary action can be taken. The Paratroopers should fall silent but continue to work or eat. The senior dining facility OIC or NCOIC should report to the officer.

(5) Hallways. The first person to see an officer who is senior in rank to the unit commander or officers on the floor should call "Attention!" for Paratroopers of the unit in the vicinity. When a senior noncommissioned officer enters a room/area, "At Ease!" will be sounded.

(6) During conversations. All Paratroopers, officer or enlisted, will come to the position of attention facing a senior officer when spoken to in an official capacity. Normally the senior officer will direct "At ease" or "Carry on" if the situation merits. When an enlisted Paratrooper is speaking to an NCO, the Paratrooper will stand at "Parade Rest" unless otherwise directed by the NCO. A subordinate should stand when spoken to by someone senior in rank, unless the superior directs otherwise.

(7) When walking with a senior, the junior officer or enlisted Paratrooper will walk to the senior's left side.

(8) When an officer approaches Paratroopers in a formation, the person in charge calls, "Attention!" and renders a salute for the entire group. When an officer senior in rank approaches a group of individuals not in formation, the first person to see the officer calls, "Group, Attention!" and everyone in the group faces the officer and renders a salute with the appropriate greeting. However, Paratroopers working as part of the detail or participating in some other group activity such as athletics do not salute. The person in charge, if not actively engaged, salutes for the entire detail or group of Paratroopers.

(9) Cell phone etiquette. Cell phones will be turned off during all briefings and formations. Ear pieces will not be worn during formations or while outdoors. Cell phones are not authorized in the field unless authorized by MSC CSM or CDR. Only one cell phone or pager is authorized to be worn while in uniform. When talking to a senior noncommissioned or commissioned officer, show proper military bearing before answering an incoming call. If the caller does not outrank the individual you are speaking with, do not give precedence to the caller. Cell phone use is not

authorized while driving a POV on Fort Bragg unless a “hands free” device is used. **Paratroopers will not walk and talk while operating a cell phone on speaker phone. A Bluetooth ear piece is only authorized for wear in uniform while driving a POV.**

(10) Paratroopers will not walk and smoke at the same time.

(11) Retired military personnel should be given the respect normally afforded their active duty rank.

d. Retreat. The Retreat ceremony is another military tradition. It symbolizes the respect we as citizens and Paratroopers give to our flag and our country. This meaningful tradition is celebrated in two distinct parts: the bugle call "Retreat" followed by the bugle call "To the Colors" or, if a band is available, the National Anthem.

(1) When outside in uniform (not in formation) and you hear "Retreat," you should face toward the Colors, if visible. If the Colors are not visible, face towards the US Flag on the flagpole, and assume the position of "Attention." During retreat ceremonies, all vehicles in the area will stop. Military occupants will dismount the vehicle and render the proper courtesy. When required, the senior Paratrooper should bring the formation to attention and salute.

(2) If you are in civilian attire and hear "To the Colors" or the National Anthem, you are expected to place your right hand over your heart and remove all headgear.

(3) During an inside ceremony (not in formation), military personnel will stand at "Attention" and will not "Present Arms" unless the ceremony is specified to be an outdoor ceremony conducted indoors.

19. SINGLE ENLISTED PARATROOPER QUARTERS POLICY:

a. Barracks Purpose. Barracks and their associated areas are primarily to facilitate our military mission. The barracks provide secure, comfortable living quarters for single Paratroopers so that Paratroopers might rest, relax, and enjoy a degree of privacy thus preparing themselves mentally, spiritually, and physically for future missions.

b. Leader's Responsibility. Commanders, assisted by the chain of command, are responsible for the readiness, welfare, morale, discipline, and good order of their units, including the barracks. We in the 82nd Airborne Division are interested in maintaining the highest standards possible.

c. The Four Pillars of Standards. The four “pillars” of standards for the barracks are derived from the fundamental principle that behavior and situations that are detrimental to the discipline and good order of a unit must be eliminated.

(1) Clean: All common areas and individual rooms will be neat and clean.

(2) Secure:

- (a) Internal: All rooms will have functional locks, doors, windows, and wall lockers.
- (b) External: The barracks will be protected from intruders and unauthorized visitors.
- (3) Functional: Barracks lighting, heating, and cooling systems, latrines, washers, dryers, refrigerators, microwaves, and other major appliances will be functional.
- (4) Safe: Safety will be continually monitored. Hazardous conditions, materials, and situations will be corrected or reported immediately.
- d. Privacy. There is NO perfect privacy in the Army. In the barracks, leaders will respect a Paratrooper's privacy to the extent appropriate. The intent is to provide privacy consistent with maintaining discipline and good order.
- e. Specific Policies:
 - (1) Alcohol. The intent is to deglamorize the consumption of alcohol. Alcohol is permitted in the barracks. Brigades or separate battalion commanders may restrict amounts and type consistent with unit requirements and common sense (e.g., no alcohol during recalls, lock-downs, or other unique times consumption is inappropriate).
 - (a) Consumption of alcohol while on duty is prohibited
 - (b) Paratroopers below the legal drinking age will not consume, store, or purchase alcohol, nor will it be stored or purchased for them.
 - (c) Paratroopers 21 years of age and older will store only a reasonable amount of alcohol in their rooms. Reasonable amounts are: one bottle of hard liquor and one 12 pack of beer.
 - (2) Checks of Barracks. The normal context of checks may be more limited than an inspection (e.g., "check of air conditioning filters in place"). This is not different from an inspection – it's the chain of command exercising its responsibility.
 - (3) Cohabitation. Although visitors are allowed, they are not permitted to spend the night, live in the barracks, or abuse the visitation privileges. This includes use of barracks facilities intended for Paratroopers. Paratroopers residing in the barracks may have visitors of either sex in their rooms from 1700 until 2400 Monday through Friday, and from 0800 until 2400 on weekends and holidays. Midnight is established as a reasonable time to end visitation so that all Paratroopers can receive a full night's rest. In no case will visitors spend the night; barracks are not motels. Cohabitation is strictly forbidden. Visitation is a privilege – not a right.
 - (4) Command Presence. All units will establish and maintain a presence of command during off duty, weekends, and holidays before and after midnight. The purpose is to know what goes on and to fix problems, situations, or individuals and to "know" your Paratroopers.
 - (5) Contraband. Paratroopers may not have contraband in the barracks or in their privately

owned vehicles (POVs) anywhere on post. Div Reg 190-2 contains a list of contraband and items prohibited in the 82nd Airborne Division. Examples include illegal drugs, privately owned weapons, pyrotechnics, numchucks, and other items designated by the Commanding General.

(6) CQs. CQs are mandatory in all units. Brigade and Separate Battalion Commanders may establish CQs for specific purposes and periods at their own discretion.

(7) Flags/Banners. Properly displayed flags of the Nation, States, and US territories and possessions are permitted. Appropriate regulations as to display, dignity, and respect with regard to the flag of the United States of America will be followed. Brigade Commanders and Separate Battalion Commanders will address other foreign flags with exception to the flag/banner policy – example: an official exchange soldier from a foreign army.

(8) Formal Inspections. These are normally “stand-by” type of formations that are unit oriented. Example: payday procedures, Command Inspection Program (Div Reg 1-201). They may involve layouts, corrective actions or remedial procedures as a part of the program. All inspections or checks should include a corrective or follow-up plan and feedback to the Paratroopers. All units will have a routine that includes periodic formal inspections.

(9) Health and Welfare Inspections. These are scheduled inspections geared to root out contraband, illegal substances, and other deficiencies and hazardous materials. The use of Military Working Dogs or other technical means may be utilized in addition to the eyes and ears of the chain of command.

(10) Inspections. Rooms and common areas will be inspected to ensure standards of cleanliness, security, functionality, and safety are met. Normally this is performed daily by the chain of command. This does not have to be approved by any designated rank or be on the training schedule. Units may want to put this in an SOP to provide further clarity.

(11) Occupancy. The goal is no more than 2 per standard (2 person) room. NCOs may be one per room.

(12) Personal Property. Stereos, phones, refrigerators, microwaves, civilian furniture, and bedding are permitted. Units will set standards for use.

(13) Pets. No pets of any type are authorized. This includes reptiles and fish.

(14) Plants. No large floor plants or those that would stain or damage the room are authorized. Commanders may establish a “No Plant” policy if plants and their maintenance is inconsistent with their operational needs and OPTEMPO/OPCYCLE.

(15) Posters, Wall Displays, Screen Savers. Nothing may be displayed that is in “bad taste” and could be construed as offensive to any other Paratrooper in the unit based on race, gender, religion, national origin, or creed. Commanders will determine what is offensive, tears down unit cohesion, or is prejudicial to good order and discipline in their unit. Examples of offensive and inappropriate displays are:

- (a) Nudity.
- (b) Glorification of drugs and Alcohol.
- (c) Racist, extremist, or violent gangs.
- (d) Extremely cruel, inhumane, or otherwise incompatible with normal unit cohesion.

(16) Privileges. Some special advantages or permission of benefits (usually gained/granted for proper duty performance, demonstrated maturity, and evidence of self discipline) may be granted by the unit commander. Example: Barracks visitation, off duty “Pass.”

(17) Prohibited Items. Contraband and any number of a broader variety of items may be prohibited by commanders. Div Reg 190-2 lists prohibited activities and items. Subordinate commanders may prohibit other items in their unit areas as necessary to ensure safety, preserve unit cohesion, and maintain good order and discipline. Examples include unsafe items such as flammables, and divisive items such as openly displayed racist signs, symbols, and/or literature, which have been determined by the unit commander to be prejudicial to good order and discipline.

(18) Room Arrangements. There are no standard arrangements. Units will prohibit unsafe and bizarre arrangements.

(19) Room Paint. Repainting rooms must be of original color as specified.

(20) Safety. Units will establish a safety program IAW current directives.

(21) Smoking. Smoking is permitted only in designated smoking areas and is not permitted in barracks or buildings of any kind (IAW DoD Directives).

(22) Visitations. Paratroopers residing in the barracks may have visitors of either sex in their rooms as previously outlined. Cohabitation is strictly forbidden. CQs will check visitors ID and sign the visitor in using a separate visitor log.

(a) Visitations are suspended during EDREs, call outs, or when the commander determines that it impacts adversely upon mission readiness.

(b) Visitation is a privilege. Commanders may revoke this privilege if abused.

20. ON AND OFF-DUTY CONDUCT:

a. You are sworn to uphold the Constitution, and you serve the American people. They have a right to expect that you will carry out your duties and conduct yourself properly on and off-duty. Civil laws pertain to all citizens, Paratroopers included. You must obey these laws.

b. Traffic regulations.

(1) Driver's license. You must possess a valid state driver's license to operate a privately owned vehicle (POV) on post and off-post. A military operator's identification card is not a valid license for operating a POV. Some states, including North Carolina, require a special license or modifications to a motor vehicle license in order to operate a motorcycle.

(2) Vehicle registration. To operate a motor vehicle on post, you are required to have a valid driver's license and state registration. A valid driver's license; state registration; current state vehicle inspection; and minimum vehicle insurance of \$25,000 bodily liability per person, \$50,000 bodily liability per accident, and \$10,000 property damage liability are required for registration. Any lapse in liability insurance will result in a 30-day revocation of your North Carolina license tags.

(3) Speed limits. Unless otherwise posted, the speed limit on Fort Bragg is 25 MPH. Speed limits are strictly enforced.

(4) Seatbelts. All personnel (military and civilian) will wear all required restraining devices (lap belts and shoulder belts when so equipped) when riding in any vehicle, on or off duty, on or off post. Failure to do so violates state law and may result in a fine IAW state law. In addition, your insurance may refuse to pay if you are involved in an accident.

(5) Noise. Playing loud music that can be heard outside a POV at a distance of **15 feet** on Fort Bragg is prohibited.

(6) Do not operate a military vehicle if it's not properly dispatched. All operators must have a current and otherwise valid permit (i.e., SF 46 or OF 346) covering the vehicle being operated. Do not dispatch or allow dispatching of any vehicle unless both the dispatch and driver's permit are proper and cover the vehicle being dispatched.

(7) When either a driver or passenger of any motorcycle, on or off duty, on or off post, you must comply with all guidelines as outlined on pages 9-10 of this Pamphlet.

(8) Minibikes, pocket bikes, and similar vehicles do not meet Federal highway safety standards and therefore will not be operated on installation roads. These vehicles may be operated in designated areas (off-installation roads) as designated by the installation commander.

(9) It is illegal to park vehicles in no parking zones. For the purpose of this regulation, "no parking zones" include, but are not limited to:

(a) Fire lanes.

(b) "B" lanes. Defined as center fire lanes on Bastogne and Grave Streets. No parking is allowed in these areas except for military vehicles and commercial trucks. Operators must be readily accessible to move their vehicle immediately should the need arise.

(c) Yellow-painted pavement delineating no parking areas. Defined as the yellow-

painted areas adjacent to the parking space and on the curb or loading dock (mess hall or other), in fire lanes adjacent to buildings, and adjacent to sidewalks or within parking lots.

(d) Safety zones. Defined as the areas alongside or opposite any street excavation or construction where stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic; on any railroad track or within 50 feet of a railroad crossing; on a pedestrian crosswalk or the area within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection; within 30 feet of any flashing signals; or at any place where official signs prohibit parking.

(e) Intersections.

(f) In front of fire hydrants or public or private driveways.

(10) Double parking. No vehicle may be parked in any manner that blocks another vehicle parked in a parking slot or on the street.

c. Drugs.

(1) It is a violation of both the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) and North Carolina state law to knowingly possess, use, and/or distribute a controlled substance.

(2) Under AR 635-200 and the UCMJ, Paratroopers who wrongfully use controlled substances may be processed for separation or face court-martial charges depending on the nature of the offense. First time offenders who are noncommissioned officers or have three years or more years of total military service will, at a minimum, be processed for separation. All Paratroopers must be processed for separation for a second offense. If facing court-martial charges, the maximum punishment for wrongful use of marijuana, Phenobarbital, and Schedule IV and V controlled substances is two years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, and total forfeitures. For other controlled substances, including cocaine, heroin, and LSD, the maximum punishment is five years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, and total forfeitures. The punishment for wrongful distribution ranges from ten to fifteen years confinement.

(3) Under state law, penalties can range from a misdemeanor with a fine of \$100 (less than half an ounce of marijuana, first offense) to a felony with five years in prison and a \$5,000 fine (greater than 1 1/2 ounces of marijuana or hashish).

(4) The Division runs an active drug and alcohol program, and Paratroopers can expect unannounced urinalysis testing at least twice a year.

(5) If Paratroopers are convicted of or receive non-judicial punishment for any felony committed with the use of a motor vehicle, commanders should consider recommending revocation of installation driving privileges.

d. Alcohol usage/laws and policies.

(1) 82nd Airborne Division personnel within the confines of Fort Bragg Military

Reservation will not sell, transport, consume, possess, introduce, or offer alcoholic beverages to others in any of the following except when specifically authorized by the Division Commander or DCSM and in accordance with guidance provided with such authorization.:

- (a) Army aircraft or vehicles.
- (b) Theaters and Dining Facilities.
- (c) Military training areas while being used for military training purposes.

(2) Regardless of location, 82nd Airborne Division personnel will not:

(a) Sell, transfer, distribute, introduce or offer alcoholic beverages to any person(s) under the age of 21. Paratroopers under the age of 21 will not buy, possess, or consume beverages containing alcohol. North Carolina State Law prohibits these acts.

(b) NCOs and officers have an affirmative duty to stop unauthorized activity and report Paratroopers whom they witness violating the above paragraph, if they know or reasonably should know that one of the Paratroopers involved in the violation is under the age of 21. There is no duty to stop the activity if doing so would put the NCO or officer in danger. However, the duty to report remains. Report violations to the violator's chain of command as well as to the chain of command of the NCO or officer witnessing the activity.

(c) Consume beverages containing alcohol while on duty. Duty hours are from 0630-1700, Monday through Friday, and any other time between assembly and dismissal from any other previously scheduled duty requirement, whether on Saturday and/or Sunday, or occurring before 0630 or after 1700. Previously scheduled duty assignments include, but are not limited to: physical training, guard duty, charges of quarters, or staff duty NCO/Officer.

(d) Consume alcoholic beverages while in uniform prior to 1700, Monday through Friday, except holidays, regardless of duty status.

(e) Be drunk on duty, or have an alcohol concentration in the Paratrooper's blood or breath which is equal to or greater than either 0.05 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or 0.05 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis, while on duty. While on duty, a Paratrooper who registers .05 or higher on an Intoxilyzer 5000 machine is in violation of this paragraph. Additionally, to be in violation of this regulation, the Paratrooper must have known or reasonably have had knowledge prior to becoming drunk that he/she had duties to perform.

(f) Be drunk or have an alcohol concentration in the Paratrooper's blood or breath which is equal to or greater than either 0.05 grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or 0.05 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath, as shown by chemical analysis, while off duty when the Paratrooper's unit or organization is in either RRF status or QRF status.

(g) Consume alcohol beverages at organizational functions without the approval of the battalion commander or the first officer in the chain of command in the grade of O-5 or above. The

approval authority assumes full responsibility for all persons and their actions resulting from the function. Requests to have alcoholic beverages at such functions must include:

- Why the serving of alcoholic beverages is an integral part of the event and how it contributes to combat readiness?
- What measures the commander has prepared to preclude excessive drinking and operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol?
- What measures the commander will take to preclude the serving of alcoholic beverages to underage family members, civilian guests, and Paratroopers?

(h) Consume beverages containing alcohol during group deployments and tactical military training exercises, except when specifically authorized in writing by the first O-6 in the chain of command after consultation with and approval from the appropriate Deputy Commanding General. This exception, if granted, does not apply to Paratroopers under 21 years of age.

(3) Alcoholic Beverages in Single Enlisted Paratrooper Quarters.

(a) Paratroopers age 21 or older residing in single enlisted Paratrooper quarters, and their guests age 21 or older, may possess and consume alcoholic beverages. Persons over the age of 21 will not sell, transfer, distribute, introduce or offer alcoholic beverages to any person under the age of 21, regardless of location. Persons under the age of 21 will not buy, possess or consume beverages containing alcohol, regardless of location.

(b) Possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in single enlisted Paratrooper quarters is a privilege, not a right. Commanders may revoke this individual Paratrooper privilege if abused.

(c) This policy does not supersede provisions of 82nd Airborne Division Regulation 190-1 prohibiting consumption of alcoholic beverages during duty hours or while on previously scheduled duty.

(4) Barracks life is a communal living environment and, as such, requires restrictions on the use and possession of alcohol. Paratroopers may not possess the following alcoholic beverages in their barracks room:

- (a) More than one 12 pack of beer
- (b) Any amount of draft malt beverages in kegs.
- (c) More than five liters of unfortified wine.
- (d) More than two bottles of either fortified wine or spirituous liquor, or two liters of the two combined.

(5) Motor Vehicle Alcohol Laws:

(a) It is a violation of North Carolina state law and Fort Bragg regulations to operate a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 or higher.

(b) Reduced Alcohol Concentration Law. In 1999, North Carolina enacted a Reduced Alcohol Concentration Law, which increases the civil penalties for drunk drivers convicted after 1 July 2000. When the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) restores a driver's license after a revocation for an alcohol related offense, it must place a condition on the driver's license that the driver cannot operate the vehicle with an alcohol concentration greater than between .04, depending upon the offense. This lower alcohol concentration restriction will remain on the driver's license for either 1, 3, or 7 years, depending upon the type of revocation.

(c) Ignition Interlock Device. North Carolina law also requires the use of an ignition interlock device if you are convicted of DWI with a BAC of .16 or have been convicted of DWI twice. The device is installed on the ignition of the person's car and works like a breathalyzer. The driver must blow into the device prior to starting the car. It is the driver's responsibility to pay for the device and its maintenance.

(d) Open Container Laws. Alcoholic beverages may be transported in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle in the manufacturer's unopened original container. However, Division personnel will not transport or consume any open alcoholic containers in the passenger area of a motor vehicle. The area of the trunk shall not be considered part of the passenger area. An opened alcoholic beverage is defined as a container of alcoholic beverages in which the seal has been broken. In accordance with North Carolina law, this prohibition applies to both the driver and the passengers of a motor vehicle, and it makes the driver responsible for his/her own actions and the actions of the passengers.

(e) Purchase Transportation Permit. Paratrooper will not purchase the following items on-post for transportation or use off-post without a purchase-transportation permit in accordance with North Carolina state law. Offenders will receive a memorandum of reprimand from a General Officer, which may be filed in their Official Military Personnel File (OMPF).

- Any amount of draft malt beverages (e.g., beer) in kegs.
- More than 80 liters of malt beverages not in kegs.
- More than 20 liters of unfortified wine.
- More than eight liters of either fortified wine or spirituous liquor, or eight liters of the two combined.

(f) Paratroopers should be aware that current insurance rates could increase significantly when arrested and convicted of driving while impaired/intoxicated.

d. Firearms/Prohibited items. All Paratroopers and family members are required to comply

with the following items concerning the use, transport, and storage of firearms.

(1) All active duty members residing on post must register all Privately Owned Weapons (POWs) with the Provost Marshal. This registration must occur within five working days from the time they begin residing on Fort Bragg, or from the time a new firearm is purchased, legally disposed of, or acquired. Official and unofficial visitors who intend to remain on the installation for 5 days or less are not required to register their firearms, but must store their firearms with the Corps Military Police.

(2) Prior to transporting weapons onto Fort Bragg for hunting, target practice or sporting events, all persons must register their weapons with the Provost Marshal using FB Form 1381, Weapons Registration Form.

(3) FB Form 1381 is available for pickup at the Provost Marshall office on Fort Bragg. Forms may also be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Public Safety Business Center, ATTN: Weapons Registration, Fort Bragg, NC, 28310. Return all completed forms to any vehicle registration location for data entry. The bottom half of the form will be stamped by the PMO and returned to the applicant, indicating compliance with the registration.

(4) Persons stopped and found to have inaccurate or misleading data will be considered in violation of this regulation. All persons will keep their copy of Fort Bragg Form 1381 on their person when in actual transport of weapons as proof of compliance with this regulation, and will produce the same to any Military Policeman or other Federal Law Enforcement Officer, to include Fish and Game Personnel on Fort Bragg, when so requested.

(5) Service members who have registered their weapons and are leaving Fort Bragg on PCS or ETS orders will advise the Corps PMO by notifying any vehicle/weapon registration point of their departure and of their new duty station, if applicable. The Corps PMO Stamp will then be affixed on their Clearing papers.

(6) Prior to purchase of any firearm to be stored on Fort Bragg, all individuals residing on this installation will obtain written permission for such purchase from their commanding officer.

(a) Service members residing on this installation must complete FB Form 1380, Application for Authority to Purchase a Firearm. Applicants may obtain a copy of FB Form 1380 from the Police Services section of the PMO located on Butner Road. The PMO will do a local records check to determine any previous violations. Applicants will then submit the FB Form 1380 to their company commander for signature.

(b) Commanders are the granting authority for permission to purchase a firearm if the firearm is to be stored on Fort Bragg this does not apply to personnel residing off post and storing their POWs at private residences. Battalion commanders will act as the appellate authority. The PMO records check is only for the purpose of bringing prior violations to the commander's attention. Commanders should consider the reliability, stability, maturity, and disciplinary record of applicants when granting permission. The commander will make a copy of the form and maintain it in the service member's file until PCS or ETS. After receiving the commander's approval, the form

will be returned to the PMO for a second local background check and PMO stamp. A copy of the FB Form 1380 is retained by the PMO and the applicant is given the original. The applicant may present this form to any licensed firearm dealer for the purchase of a rifle or shotgun in North Carolina. In addition to the completed FB Form 1380, service members who seek to purchase handguns must present the PMO stamped FB Form 1380 to their respective North Carolina Sheriff's Department in order to obtain a North Carolina Handgun Purchaser's Permit.

(7) It is unlawful to store, transport, use, or possess privately owned firearms, weapons, and ammunition except:

(a) In a unit arms room, family quarters, or bachelor enlisted or bachelor officer quarters.

(b) When engaged in sporting activities, such as hunting or target shooting, at locations authorized by the Installation Commander.

(c) When transporting privately owned firearms, weapons or ammunition between places of use, possession, or storage, as authorized by the unit or Installation Commander.

(8) It is unlawful to transport, or cause to be transported, any loaded privately owned firearm.

(9) It is unlawful to possess military ammunition, including blank ammunition, except as authorized by the unit or Installation Commander.

(10) It is unlawful to carry concealed or openly displayed on the person any Bowie knife, dirk, dagger, sling shot, loaded cane, metallic knuckles, razor, shurikin, stun gun, pistol, gun, or other similar deadly weapon. This prohibition will not apply to the following:

(a) An ordinary pocketknife carried in a closed position. An ordinary pocket knife is defined as a small knife, having a cutting edge of no more than five inches in length, designed for carrying in a pocket or purse, which has its cutting edge and point entirely enclosed by its handle, and that may not be opened by a throwing or explosive/spring action.

(b) A hunting or fishing knife, when not concealed, for the purpose of use in conjunction with authorized hunting, fishing, military training or field exercises.

(c) Division personnel acting under orders requiring them to carry arms and weapons.

(11) It is unlawful to possess: "blackjacks;" "slappers;" riot clubs; night sticks; lead or iron pipes; rubber or plastic hoses wrapped with tape or filled with sand, lead, buckshot, or any other material; or any similar devices, except when specifically authorized by the unit or Installation Commander for duty, officials, or guards performing police duties or guard duty.

(12) It is unlawful to use or possess nunchakus, stars, shurikin, stun guns, or other related martial arts weapons outside training/exhibition areas authorized by the unit or Installation

Commander.

(13) It is unlawful to conceal on the person, or within his immediate reach, razors, ice picks, screwdrivers, or similar devices and tools to use as weapons.

(14) It is unlawful to use or possess pyrotechnics, grenades (including smoke), or other explosives of any type, except when authorized by the unit or Installation Commander for use in conjunction with approved military training.

(15) It is unlawful to use or possess mace or any other commercial or homemade device designed to disperse a chemical agent for the primary purpose of incapacitating another, except when authorized in writing from the Paratrooper's company commander.

(16) It is unlawful to possess bolt cutters, crowbars, wrecking bars, or other tools which could be used to gain entry into a secured area, room, or wall locker, except for those items which would normally be used in individual maintenance of an automobile or motorcycle and are secured in a POV/motorcycle, family quarters, or bachelor officer/enlisted quarters.

(17) The use of air rifles, air pistols, paint ball guns, slingshots, spear guns, or other projectile throwing devices, except at locations specifically designated by the Installation Commander for authorized hunting or proficiency training, is prohibited on the Fort Bragg Military Reservation.

(18) To prevent damage to personal and government property, the flying of remote controlled aircraft in the Fort Bragg cantonment area is prohibited.

(19) Willful violations are punishable under the UCMJ and applicable civil laws.

e. Absent Without Leave (AWOL). Absence without leave is a serious military offense. If you leave or remain absent from your unit, organization, or place of duty, you may be punished under the UCMJ, Article 86, Absence without Leave. The maximum punishment for being AWOL is eighteen months confinement, a dishonorable discharge and total forfeitures. AWOL Paratroopers lose a day's pay for each day of AWOL. They also have their ETS, DOR, and PEBD moved back one day for each day of AWOL. If you have a personal problem which requires your absence from duty, seek the advice and assistance of your chain of command.

f. Benefits of an Honorable Discharge. In order to preclude the loss of veteran's benefits and substantial prejudice in civilian life, it is to each Paratrooper's advantage to earn an Honorable Discharge. An individual who serves until his/her normal expiration date will receive an Honorable Discharge with no loss of veteran's benefits. A Less than Honorable Discharge may be awarded as part of a court martial sentence or administrative separation. Personnel receiving a discharge under other than Honorable conditions will not be paid for their accrued leave and are not eligible for many of the DoD, Veterans Administration, and other benefits that are provided to Paratroopers with Honorable Discharges. In addition, most employers will ask you for a copy of your separation document (DD Form 214) when seeking civilian employment, which will list the type of discharge you received. Any discharge that is less than Honorable may affect future employment

opportunities and subject you to substantial prejudice in civilian life.

21. PAWNING OR SELLING ORGANIZATIONAL CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

Paratroopers are prohibited, regardless of location, to pawn, sell or assist in the pawning or selling of organizational clothing and individual equipment, military clothing, or any other property substantially similar to military property, without the written approval of the unit commander. Unit commanders will approve sale or pawning only after the Paratrooper has clearly demonstrated personal ownership of the property. Personal ownership can be demonstrated only by a legible sales slip which clearly identifies the property, or by a sworn statement of ownership. The individual wishing to pawn military gear even in this case must be in possession of a full military issue. Ownership may also be established by having a Paratrooper sign a statement swearing that the item is not government owned but is personal property, and having a verifying inventory of appropriate issue property conducted by a commander's delegate (E-7 or above). Commanders will maintain copies of consent and, where appropriate, signed inventories and statements of ownership. Commander's consent will include all pertinent data to include name of requesting Paratrooper, description of item, and description of proof of ownership used.

22. PARATROOPER FINANCES:

a. Paratroopers are expected to manage their personal affairs satisfactorily and provide adequate support to their family members. Paratroopers are paid based on their rank and time in service. All Paratroopers are required to participate in the Sure-Pay Program meaning that military pay will go directly to either a checking account or savings account of your choice. This is a useful way to keep an accurate account of your money, reduce potential pay difficulties, receive your pay regardless of your location on payday, and reduce the possibility of theft.

b. If you have a checking account, you can cash a check in the PX and other facilities. Use caution with "quick cash" locations off post when cashing a check. Many of these businesses charge high fees and/or percentage rates of interest for check cashing. There are many locations on post that a Paratrooper can use to cash a check, including the Main Post Exchange, banks, and credit unions. Any AAFES facility will allow you to write a check for twenty dollars over the purchase amount.

c. Check-writing offenses.

(1) If you write a check and do not have sufficient funds for payment of the check, you may be subject to punishment under the UCMJ if your conduct was in bad faith, showed gross indifference, or had the intent to defraud or deceive. The maximum punishment for writing worthless checks is 6 months confinement, a bad-conduct discharge, and total forfeitures. The maximum punishment for writing checks with insufficient funds and the intent to deceive is 5 years confinement, a dishonorable discharge, and total forfeitures.

(2) If you write a bad check to a business or company, you may be subject to service fees in addition to returned check fees from your bank. Your commander may also require you to attend a

financial management class.

(3) If you write a check at AAFES and do not have sufficient funds in your checking account, AAFES has its own system of penalties which you will be subject to in addition to the UCMJ. Your check will be returned to the AAFES facility where it was written and you will be required to pay a service charge in addition to the amount of the check. Your social security number will be entered into the AAFES system to determine whether your check cashing/writing privileges have already been suspended due to previous offenses. AAFES will then suspend your check writing privileges for anywhere from six months to indefinitely depending on the seriousness of the offense.

(4) The sponsor is responsible for the check-writing offenses of family members. Organize your budget so that you can live within your income. You are encouraged to put away a certain amount each month in savings bonds or some other savings plan. Your supporting Finance Office is located on the second floor in Gavin Hall, Bldg C-7417. Your chain of command can assist you in seeking assistance in resolving your financial concerns.

d. Government Sponsored Travel Cards. Paratroopers are responsible for maintaining their government sponsored travel card at all times. A government sponsored travel card can only be used while on official travel status. Government sponsored travel cards are not authorized for use during a PCS move.

e. Off-duty employment. You may desire to supplement your pay by working part-time off duty. This may normally be authorized as long as it does not interfere with your military duties and has the approval of the unit commander. Unscheduled military after-duty requirements have priority over off-duty employment. If you desire to work during your off duty time, you must submit a written request for approval to your commander. This request will include your duty assignment; the name, address, and telephone number of your prospective employer; a brief description of the work to be performed; and the hours of employment.

f. Financial assistance. If you need financial planning assistance, contact your Unit Financial NCO. Army Community Services, Soldier Support Center, 3rd floor. 396-8682

g. Army Emergency Relief (AER). You are required to bring a AER Form 600 signed by your commander, your last LES, and documents showing emergency need (when applicable). AERs located at the Soldier Support Center, 3rd Floor 396-2507. Commanders are authorized to approve up to \$1500 on the spot for Paratroopers. Active duty Paratroopers lacking the funds to meet their monthly obligations may request AER funds up to \$1500 by submitting a completed AER Form 600 to their immediate Commander. Lack of funds could be for a myriad of complex reasons or as simple as overextending themselves the previous month. Whatever the reason, the company commander must be satisfied that the Paratrooper's request is reasonable, justifiable, and needed.

h. AR 608-99, Family Support, Child Custody, and Paternity. AR 608-99 is a punitive regulation that requires Paratroopers to provide financial support to their geographically separated dependents. The monetary amount is determined by a court order or a valid separation agreement.

If there is no written agreement or court order, a Paratrooper is required to pay an amount equal to BAH II (basic allowance for housing at the “with dependents” rate) to his or her geographically separated family members who reside off post. The Paratrooper must pay this amount whether or not he or she actually receives BAH II. If the Paratrooper’s geographically separated family members reside on post, then the Paratrooper must pay an amount equal to BAH-DIFF. BAH-DIFF is the difference between BAH-WITH and BAH at the “without dependents” rate. If the Paratrooper has dependents who reside in different locations, the Paratrooper will pay support under a pro-rated share formula. Commanders also have certain obligations including conducting an investigation upon receiving a complaint of nonsupport. Because it is a punitive regulation, Paratroopers in violation are subject to UCMJ action at the commander’s discretion.

i. Fort Bragg Tax Center. From January to April, the Fort Bragg Tax Center opens its doors to help Paratroopers, family members, and retirees with their tax preparation. The Fort Bragg Tax Center location will be published prior to tax season.

23. FUNDRAISING. Fundraising in an official capacity requires authorization pursuant to statute, Executive Order, regulation, or other authority making it part of an employee’s official duties. The Joint Ethics Regulation (JER), which is a punitive federal regulation, prevents military personnel from officially endorsing private organizations other than the CFC and AER. DoD official fundraising only includes the following fundraisers:

Fund Drive	Time Period
Combined Federal Campaign (CFC)	October
Army Emergency Relief (AER)	April

a. Although Paratroopers may officially support and endorse the CFC and AER, contributions must be truly voluntary. The DoD Directive which authorizes this fundraising guarantees freedom of choice to give or not give, and guarantees confidentiality of the donation decision. There may be no undue pressure to donate. Additionally, official support does not include official solicitation from individuals or entities that are not federal employees.

b. Worthwhile organizations are abundant. However, the general rule is “no personal fundraising” because it disrupts the workplace, competes with CFC for donations, invites an abuse of power by superiors, and places subordinates in potentially unethical positions. Paratroopers may not fundraise in uniform for private organizations (POs) other than the CFC and AER. Paratroopers are also prohibited from using government resources such as e-mail to advertise an event on behalf of a PO. The JER permits Paratroopers to use official channels such as a bulletin board to notify other Paratroopers of events of common interest sponsored by POs provided all POs are provided access.

c. The four ethics principles commonly involved with POs are:

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

- (1) Personnel shall not use Government property for other than authorized purposes.
- (2) Personnel shall not use public office for private gain.
- (3) Personnel shall not give preferential treatment to any private organization or individual.
- (4) Personnel shall not hold financial interests that conflict with their conscientious performance of duty.

d. Paratroopers may not be encouraged to join a particular PO even if it is for a good cause (exceptions: CFC and AER). This is because military personnel are prohibited from officially endorsing or sanctioning a PO.

e. If you have additional questions of ethical concern, contact your respective Brigade Judge Advocate. The Ethics Counselors for the Division are the Staff Judge Advocate, the Deputy Staff Judge Advocate, Chief Administrative Law, Assistant Administrative Law Attorney, and Brigade Judge Advocates.

24. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES: The Fort Bragg Education Center, (910) 396-6721 and is located in Bldg C-13571 on the corner of Knox and Randolph Street. Their mission is to provide Fort Bragg and the 82nd Airborne Division with the support of the Army Continuing Education System by building professionalism, encouraging self-improvement, and serving each individual at his/her academic level of need.

a. On-Post College Programs. On-Post courses/programs are available for Associate, Baccalaureate, and Graduate degrees. Campbell University, Central Texas College, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Fayetteville State University (FSU), and Methodist College provide the undergraduate courses. Graduate programs are offered through Central Michigan University, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University (Pope AFB), Webster University (Pope AFB), Troy University, and Fayetteville State University. Fayetteville Technical Community College (FTCC) provides college level instruction for the Associate Degree or Certification Program.

b. eArmyU. The US Army has created one of the most innovative programs of higher education in the world – Army University Access Online (known as eArmyU). eArmyU provides access to quality education for enlisted Troopers across the globe, helping them further their professional and personal goals. eArmyU supports the goal of transforming the military into an Objective Force capable of responding to the diverse and complex demands of the 21st century. Paratroopers interested in participating in eArmyU should see their 1SG.

c. Basic Skills Education Program (BSEP). BSEP is the primary on-duty education program for military personnel who have deficiencies in basic communication skills. Instruction is provided to assist service members in developing reading, writing, speaking, listening, and computing skills. This is also an excellent course to help raise GT scores. See your 1SG for more information.

d. High School Completion Program (HSCP). The HSCP enables a non-high school graduate

to earn a high school diploma from Fayetteville Technical Community College during off-duty hours.

(1) A non-traditional approach to education is used. Credit is given for life and work experience, such as military training and completion of technical schools. Special tests are also used to grant credit.

(2) The Cumberland County School Board awards a high school diploma after the individual earns enough credits in the required academic subjects.

e. English as a Second language (ESL). ESL is designed to help non-native Paratroopers and their spouses improve their English language proficiency skills.

f. Foreign Language Headstart Program (FLHP). Foreign language and cultural training classes are provided to service members and spouses departing for overseas. Languages include Spanish, German, Korean, Russian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Arabic.

g. Continuing education. The Fort Bragg Education Division cooperates with the Moral Support Activities Division, the Family Life Center, and Army Community Services by providing non-credit courses in response to expressed needs. Courses may be oriented toward hobbies, skills, or self-improvement.

h. MOS improvement programs. These programs are MOS related and are oriented toward improving job performance (i.e., Logistics, Supply, PLL, Typing, and Military Correspondence Courses).

i. Learning centers. Learning centers are operated in the Main Education Center and each education subcenter.

(1) Each learning center is equipped with audio/visual machines with study materials for professional development. Videotape machines offer programmed instruction to help students prepare for the GED and CLEP testing. Reading Machines are available for individual rapid reading instruction.

(2) Computer-based instruction through CYBIS is available by calling 396-2351 or visiting Bldg 2-1728, Room 200, Armistead Street. These systems provide self-paced individual instruction. Contact your education counselor for more specific information concerning the materials available at the learning centers.

25. ASSISTANCE ORGANIZATIONS:

a. If you have a problem you cannot resolve, do not keep it to yourself. There are many people who are interested in helping you and your family.

b. The first person you should contact is your immediate supervisor. He or she is extremely interested in helping you and is available 24 hours a day. Use your chain of command.

c. Army Community Services stands ready to provide information, assistance, and guidance on such varied subjects as financial planning, food stamps, emergency care, and baby-sitting. ACS also maintains a loan closet for newly arrived Paratroopers and family members awaiting household goods. ACS is located on the 3rd floor of the Soldier Support Center. (910) 396-8682.

d. Paratroopers and their dependents are eligible for free legal assistance regarding non-criminal civilian and military administrative matters (e.g., contracts, wills, insurance, leases, separation agreements, FLIPL rebuttals, reprimand rebuttals, NCOER appeals, and powers of attorney) from one of two locations on Fort Bragg. The first is the Division Legal Assistance Office located in room 210, Gavin Hall. You may call 432-0195 to make an appointment. When the Division HQs is preparing for a deployment, the Division Legal Assistance Office may close and remain closed for the duration of the deployment. The second location is the XVIII Airborne Corps Legal Assistance Office located at the Soldier Support Center. You may call 396-6113/0396. All powers of attorney at either location are done on a walk-in basis.

e. Paratroopers are eligible for assistance in military criminal matters from Trial Defense Services. The Installation Trial Defense Office is located in building C-2133, at the corner of Reily and Macom, 907-1950. Article 15 briefings are conducted Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 0900 hours. Chapter briefings are Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1300 hours.

f. The American Red Cross is located on main post at the corner of Macomb and Hamilton Roads. You can contact the Red Cross during office hours, 0800-1630, Monday through Friday at (910) 396-1231, ext 3. After office hours, you may contact the Red Cross at 1-877-272-7337. The Red Cross provides military personnel and their family members with:

- (1) Counseling and guidance on personal and family matters.
- (2) Communication/reports for emergency leave consideration between the Paratrooper and his/her family.
- (3) Emergency financial assistance for emergency needs.
- (4) Meeting immediate emergency needs as a result of a disaster.
- (5) Information on service-connected benefits.
- (6) Arranging for health care and safety courses.
- (7) Recruiting and training volunteer workers for specific activities in dental and hospital clinics as well as blood, health, and safety programs.

g. Your unit Chaplain is always available to you for spiritual or family counseling. A duty Chaplain is on call at all times. Unit Chaplains also have access to the Division food locker, which contributes food to needy Paratroopers and their families.

h. Another source of assistance at any time is CONTACT. CONTACT is a crisis intervention hotline for information and referral. The hotline is open 24 hours, 7 days a week at 485-4134.

i. Family Action Council. The Family Action Council is an unofficial organization composed of family members from each major unit and separate command whose purpose is to identify and arbitrate problems between families and post agencies. The Family Action Council formalizes areas of concern in its monthly meeting and presents them to the post leadership.

j. Military OneSource. Military OneSource Online is a DoD web-based service which provides information regarding parenting and childcare, personal and family readiness, education, retirement, caring for older adults, disability, financial issues, legal issues, work, international issues, managing people, health, emotional well-being, addiction, and every day issues. The website is located at <http://www.militaryonesource.com/skins/MOS/splash.aspx>.

26. INSPECTOR GENERAL ASSISTANCE:

a. All Paratroopers and their families have the right to present complaints, grievances, or requests for assistance to the Inspector General. These may include what the Paratrooper reasonably believes evidences fraud, waste, and abuse. The IG provides the Commanding General continuing assessments of unit readiness, discipline, morale, and operational effectiveness. The IG serves as an honest broker with assurance of appropriate confidentiality and as an impartial fact finder who ensures due process, protection of Paratroopers' rights, and as a source of knowledge of regulatory guidance for commanders and Division Paratroopers.

b. Before visiting the Inspector General, you should consider if your chain of command can address your concerns more quickly and simply. You do not have to tell anyone why you want to visit the IG, but you must have permission from your chain of command to be absent from your place of duty if you choose to visit the IG during duty hours.

c. The Inspector General Office is located in building C-6540, on Ardennes Street inside the Hall of Heroes Building and can be reached at (910) 432-3909.

27. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ASSISTANCE:

a. The 82nd Airborne Division will not tolerate violations of the US Army Equal Opportunity Policy.

b. The 82nd Airborne Division and the US Army provide equal opportunity for all Paratroopers and family members, without regard to race, color, religion, gender, or national origin. We also provide an environment free of sexual harassment, unlawful discrimination, and offensive behavior. This policy applies on and off post; during duty and non-duty hours; and to working, living, and recreational environments.

c. Each company and battalion sized unit has an NCO appointed as an Equal Opportunity Representative, and there is a full time school-trained Equal Opportunity Advisor in each brigade and at Division Headquarters. You should know who your company EO Representative is. These

EO specialists can answer questions, provide assistance, and help to resolve complaints. You are always welcome to visit them. In most cases, however, the chain of command, when made aware of a potential EO issue, will act quickly to resolve the situation.

d. **Gangs and Extremist Groups.** The purposes and activities of gangs and extremist organizations are inconsistent with the responsibilities of military service and the Army values. All Paratroopers must reject participation in these groups. If a member of a gang or extremist group contacts you or tries to recruit you, notify your chain of command immediately.

e. **Fraternization.** In order to maintain good order and discipline and to enhance mission accomplishment, the Army has established rules for relationships between Paratroopers of different ranks. There are restrictions on business and social activities between senior officers/NCOs and junior enlisted Paratroopers. You were briefed on these restrictions during your in-processing. If you are unclear about any of these restrictions, ask your chain of command.

f. The Division Equal Opportunity Office is located at Gavin Hall, second floor, RM 223 and can be reached at (910) 432-0663.

28. OPEN DOOR POLICY:

a. Every commander in the 82nd Airborne Division, down to company/detachment commanders, has an open door policy. Commanders are available to their Paratroopers at all times. If you have a problem, use your chain of command.

b. The Army's policy is that each person, regardless of age, sex, race, creed, and national origin, deserves and will have fair and equal treatment.

29. LEAVES AND PASSES:

a. **Leave.** Paratroopers accrue 30 days of leave annually. It is accrued at the rate of 2 1/2 days each month. Your accrued leave is shown on your Leave and Earnings Statement (LES). Paratroopers are encouraged by commanders to take periodic short leaves or leave during the unit's scheduled block leave rather than save up a large number of days, which they may not be able to use all at one time. Leave is requested in advance according to your unit SOP and are approved by commanders using a DA Form 31. When you submit a request for leave, you are telling the commander that:

- (1) You have sufficient days accrued or are asking for advanced leave.
- (2) You have enough money to cover your cost of leave and travel.
- (3) You will return on time.
- (4) You know to ask for an extension of leave if necessary.
- (5) You can be contacted at the leave address stated in the event of a recall at any time.

(6) You will carry your approved DA Form 31 and Military ID card with you at all times.

(7) You will uphold the expected standards of conduct and appearance. Failure to return by 2400 hours on the designated last day of leave could result in you being AWOL. The unit phone number(s) contained on the DA Form 31 will be used to contact your unit if you cannot return by the prescribed time.

(8) Leave (both ordinary and emergency) taken outside the continental US (OCONUS) must be approved in advance by the Paratrooper's chain of command and final approval is the first O-6 in the Paratrooper's chain of command.

b. Block leave programs are treated as part of the commander's annual leave program and are designed to provide maximum opportunity for all Paratroopers to take leave at the same time. Block leaves are incorporated into the master training schedule as a normal part of the training year. The Division encourages two 2-week block leave periods during the training year: one during summer and the other during winter.

c. Passes. A pass is an authorized absence from your unit for a relatively short period of time. Passes are a privilege to be awarded to deserving Paratroopers by commanders. They are not a right. Passes are granted only to deserving Paratroopers and only when you are not required to perform essential duties.

(1) Paratroopers who earn a Division CDR, DCG-O, DCG-S, DCG-I or DCSM coin will earn a three-day pass.

(2) Passes cannot be taken in conjunction with leave or another pass, and a pass cannot exceed 96 hours.

30. STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR THE CQ AND SDNCO:

a. The NCO on duty will be held accountable for all incidents that occur during their tour of duty. They will remain alert, diligent, and active during the entire tour of duty. All company CQs will be in the rank of Corporal or above. All battalion and brigade SDNCOs will be E-5(P) or above, no exceptions.

b. There will be no televisions, radios, or electronic game devices of any kind at the CQ/SDNCO desk. Paratroopers and NCOs are not allowed to sleep at any time while performing CQ or SD duties.

c. All CQs and SDNCOs in the Division may wear brassards on their left sleeve to identify themselves as the NCO on duty for that unit. Units are authorized to create their own standard brassard with unit insignia and markings.

d. The CQ/SDNCO will not leave the unit area for any reason during their tour of duty. The CQ/SDNCO are allowed no more than 30 minutes to consume meals. All meals will be consumed

at the CQ/SDNCO desk/unit area or in the unit DFAC.

e. A Paratrooper/NCO will receive a compensatory day to recover after 24 hours of duty. They get this compensation because the duty is meant to be hard work.

31. PAYDAY ACTIVITIES:

a. Payday Activities is a good time for small unit leaders to observe and make corrections to their Paratroopers. They may want to schedule counseling at this time. It is also a time for the chain of command to talk to Paratroopers and for first-line supervisors to do their monthly counseling with their junior enlisted.

b. The dates and uniform of each cycle's Payday Activities will appear in the Training Guidance. Payday Activities are scheduled on the first Friday of each month. The uniform for Payday Activities is the Class A uniform, unless specified otherwise.

c. Each commander will establish a program of Payday Activities that accomplishes the following:

- (1) Battalion motivational run.
- (2) In-ranks inspection.
- (3) Billets inspections. Commanders should also include a layout of some or all items of their Paratroopers' TA-50.
- (4) Company formation to present awards (AAMs, Certificates of Achievements, etc.), conduct promotions, brief Paratroopers on current issues, etc.
- (5) Battalion formation, to present awards (ARCOMs, MSMs), speak to the unit, etc.

d. After formation, units should release all Paratroopers (within mission constraints) who have met the day's standards to complete family and personal requirements. First line supervisors will ensure all other Paratroopers correct deficiencies (i.e., purchase lost equipment, get haircuts, etc.).

e. All special duty and detail personnel will return to their parent unit for Payday Activities.

f. Exceptions to this policy are NCO Academy students and personnel attending DA courses of instruction taught by TRADOC schools. All exceptions to this policy must be approved by a Deputy Commanding General or the Division Command Sergeant Major.

g. In the event Payday Activities conflicts with a significant unit training event, commanders should schedule an alternate date for Payday Activities.

32. CLOSING. If you conscientiously apply yourself to your job and follow these standards, you will enjoy yourself and find the "All American" Division and Fort Bragg (Home of the Airborne) a

great place to serve.

APPENDIX A

THE 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISION (A Brief History)

The 82nd Airborne Division has its share of famous Soldiers, from Sergeant Alvin C. York to General James M. Gavin, but that's not what the 82nd is really about. The real story of the 82nd is the thousands of unnamed paratroopers in jump boots, baggy pants and maroon berets, who have always been ready and willing to jump into danger and then drive on until the mission was accomplished.

The 82nd is so well known for its airborne accomplishments that it's proud World War I heritage is almost forgotten.

The 82nd Infantry Division was formed August 25, 1917, at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Since members of the Division came from all 48 states, the unit was given the nickname "All-Americans," hence its famed "AA" shoulder patch.

In the spring of 1918, the Division deployed to France. During nearly five months of combat the 82nd fought in three major campaigns and helped break the fighting spirit of the German Imperial Army.

The 82nd was demobilized after World War I. For more than 20 years the "All-American Division" would live only in the memories of men who served in its ranks during the Great War.

At the onset of World War II, the 82nd Infantry Division was reactivated on March 25, 1942 at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana under the command of Major General Omar N. Bradley.

On August 15, 1942, the 82nd Infantry Division became the first airborne division in the U.S. Army redesignating as the 82nd Airborne Division.



In April 1943, 82nd Airborne Division Paratroopers set sail for North Africa under the command of Major General Matthew B. Ridgway to participate in the campaigns Sicily and Naples.

With the Division's first two combat operations were parachute assaults into Sicily and Salerno, Italy on July 9 and September 13, 1943.

In January 1944, the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, which was temporarily detached from the Division to fight at Anzio, earned the nickname "Devils in Baggy Pants." The nickname was taken from an entry made in a German officer's diary.

While the 504th was detached, the remainder of the 82nd was pulled out of

Italy in November 1943 and moved to the United Kingdom to prepare for the liberation of Europe.

With two combat jumps under its belt, the 82nd Airborne Division was now ready for the most ambitious airborne operation of the war, Operation Neptune, the airborne invasion of Normandy. The operation was part of Operation Overlord, the amphibious assault on the northern coast of Nazi-occupied France.

In preparation for the operation, the division was reorganized. Two new parachute infantry regiments, the 507th and the 508th, joined the division. Due to its depleted state following the fighting in Italy; the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment did not take part in the invasion.

On June 5-6, 1944, the paratroopers of the 82nd's three parachute infantry regiments and reinforced glider infantry regiment boarded hundreds of transport planes and gliders and, began the largest airborne assault in history. They were among the first soldiers to fight in Normandy, France.

By the time the All-American Division was pulled back to England, it had seen 33 days of bloody combat and suffered 5,245 paratroopers killed, wounded or missing. The Division's post battle report read, "...33 days of action without relief, without replacements. Every mission accomplished. No ground gained was ever relinquished."

Following the Normandy invasion, the 82nd became part of the newly organized XVIII Airborne Corps, which consisted of the 17th, 82nd, and 101st Airborne Divisions.

In September, the 82nd began planning for Operation Market-Garden in Holland. The operation called for three-plus airborne divisions to seize and hold key bridges and roads deep behind German lines. The 504th now back at full strength rejoined the 82nd, while the 507th went to the 17th Airborne Division.

On September 17, the 82nd Airborne Division conducted its fourth combat jump of World War II into Holland. Fighting off ferocious German counterattacks, the 82nd captured its objectives between Grave and Nijmegen. Its success, however, was short-lived because the defeat of other Allied units at Arnhem.



The gateway to Germany would not open in September 1944, and the 82nd was ordered back to France.

On December 16, 1944, the Germans launched a surprise offensive through the Ardennes Forest which caught the Allies completely by surprise. Two days later the 82nd joined the fighting and blunted General Von Runstedt's northern penetration in the American lines.

Following the surrender of Germany, the 82nd was ordered to Berlin for occupation duty. In Berlin General George Patton was so impressed with the Division's honor guard he said, "In all my years in the Army and all the honor guards I have ever seen, the 82nd's honor guard is undoubtedly the best." Hence the "All-Americans" became known as "America's Guard of Honor."

The 82nd returned to the U. S. January 3, 1946. Instead of being demobilized, the Division made its permanent home at Fort Bragg, N.C., and was designated a regular Army division on November 15, 1948.

Life in the 82nd during the 1950s and 1960s consisted of intensive training exercises in all environments and locations to include Alaska, Panama, the Middle East and the continental U. S.

In April 1965, the "All-Americans" were alerted for action in response to the civil war raging in the Dominican Republic. Spearheaded by the 3rd Brigade, the 82nd deployed to the Caribbean in Operation Power Pack. Peace and stability was restored by June 17, when the rebel guns were silenced.



Three years later, the 82nd Airborne Division was again called to action. During the Tet Offensive, which swept across the Republic of Vietnam in January 1968, the 3rd Brigade was alerted within 24 hours, the brigade was enroute to Chu Lai. The 3rd Brigade performed combat duties in the Hue-Phu Bai area of the I Corps sector. Later the brigade was moved south to Saigon, and fought battles in the Mekong Delta, the Iron Triangle and along the Cambodian border. After serving nearly 22 months

in Vietnam, the 3rd Brigade troopers returned to Fort Bragg on December 12, 1969.

During the 1970s, Division units deployed to the Republic of Korea, Turkey and Greece for exercises in potential future battlegrounds.

The Division was alerted three times. War in the Middle East in the fall of 1973, then in May 1978, the Division was alerted for a possible drop into Zaire, again in November 1979, for a possible operation to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

On October 25, 1983 elements of the 82nd were called back to the Caribbean to the tiny island of Grenada. The first 82nd unit to deploy in Operation Urgent Fury was a task force of the 2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

On October 26 and 27, the 1st Battalion, 505th Infantry and the 1st Battalion, 508th Infantry, with support units deployed to Grenada. Military operations in Grenada ended in early November.

Operation Urgent Fury tested the Division's ability to deploy as a rapid deployment force. The first aircraft carrying division troopers touched down at Point Salinas 17 hours after notification.

In March 1988, a brigade task force made up of two battalions from the 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment conducted a parachute insertion and airland operation into Honduras as part of Operation Golden Pheasant. The deployment was billed a joint training exercise, but the paratroopers were ready to fight. The deployment of armed and willing paratroopers to the Honduran countryside caused the Sandinistas to withdraw back to Nicaragua. Operation Golden Pheasant prepared the paratroopers for future combat in the increasingly unstable world.

On December 20, 1989, the "All-Americans," as part of Operation Just Cause, conducted their first combat jump since World War II onto Torrijos International Airport, Panama. The paratroopers' goal was to oust a ruthless dictator and restore the duly-elected government to power in Panama. The 1st Brigade Task Force made up of the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, parachuted into combat for the first time since World War II. In Panama, the paratroopers were joined on the ground by 3rd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment which was already in Panama. After the night combat jump and seizure of the airport, the 82nd conducted follow-on combat air assault missions in Panama City and the surrounding areas.



The victorious paratroopers returned to Fort Bragg on January 12, 1990.

Seven months later the paratroopers were again called to war. Six days after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990, the 82nd became the vanguard of the largest deployment of American troops since Vietnam in Operation Desert Shield.

The first unit to deploy to Saudi Arabia was a task force comprising the Division's 2nd Brigade. Soon after, the rest of the Division followed. There, intensive training began in anticipation of fighting in the desert with the heavily armored Iraqi Army. The adage, or battle cry picked up by the paratroopers was, "The road home...is through Baghdad."

On January 16, 1991, Operation Desert Storm began when an armada of Allied war planes pounded Iraqi targets. The ground war began almost six weeks later. On February 23, the vehicle-mounted

82nd Airborne Division paratroopers protected the XVIII Airborne Corps flank as fast-moving armor and mechanized units moved deep inside Iraq. A 2nd Brigade task force was attached to the 6th French Light Armored Division becoming the far left flank of the Corps.

In the short 100-hour ground war, the vehicle-mounted 82nd drove deep into Iraq and captured thousands of Iraqi soldiers and tons of equipment, weapons and ammunition.

After the liberation of Kuwait, the 82nd began its redeployment back to Fort Bragg with most of the Division returning by the end of April.

Following the Division's return and subsequent victory parades, the troopers began to re-establish some of the systems that had become dormant during their eight months in the desert. Top of the list was the regaining of individual and unit airborne proficiency and the continuation of tough and realistic training.

In August 1992, the Division was alerted to deploy a task force to the hurricane-ravaged area of South Florida and provide humanitarian assistance following Hurricane Andrew. For more than 30 days, Division troopers provided food, shelter and medical attention to a grateful Florida population, instilling a sense of hope and renewed confidence in the military.

On the 50th anniversary of the Operation Market-Garden, the 82nd again answered the nation's call and prepared to conduct a parachute assault in the Caribbean nation of Haiti to help restore democracy. With the troopers aboard aircraft heading towards the island, the defacto regime capitulated, and the Division was turned back to Fort Bragg.

The 82nd Airborne Division paratroopers were among the first ground troops sent into the war-torn Kosovo region of the Balkans in the summer of 1999, when the 2nd Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment moved in from neighboring Macedonia. They were followed shortly by the 3d Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment, who themselves were followed by the 1st Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment in January 2001 as part of regular peacekeeping operation rotations.

When America was attacked on Sept. 11, 2001, President George W. Bush called upon the U.S. military to fight global terrorism. Division Paratroopers deployed to Afghanistan and the Central Command Area of Responsibility to support combat operations.

In June 2002 the 82nd Airborne's Task Force Panther, comprised of elements from the 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment and other 82nd units, deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation



Enduring Freedom. Task Force Devil, comprised of the 504th PIR and other 82nd elements, replaced Task Force Panther in January 2003.

In February of 2003, 2nd



Brigade, deployed along with the Division Headquarters to Kuwait in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. The Division conducted sustained combat operations throughout Iraq and the Central Command area of operations. In May 2003 the Division Headquarters returned to Fort Bragg. The 2BCT remained in Iraq attached to the 1st Armored Division and continued to conduct combat operations. The Division Headquarters along with 3 BCT and elements of the Division Artillery, Division Support Command, Aviation, and separate battalions returned to Iraq in August of 2003 to continue command and control over combat operations in and around Baghdad. In January 2004 the 1st BCT deployed to conduct combat operations in OIF. 2BCT redeployed to Fort Bragg, N.C., in February. The Division Headquarters was relieved by the 1st Marine Expeditionary Division in March of 2004 and the remaining 82nd forces in Iraq redeployed to Fort Bragg, NC by the end of April 2004. For the first time in two years all of the Division's units were returned to home station.

In September 2004, the 82nd's Deployment Ready Force -1, 1-505 deployed in support of Operation Enduring Freedom 6 supporting Joint Task Force -76 and the Afghanistan elections. The battalion redeployed in October 2004 to Fort Bragg.

In December 2004, the 82nd's 1-17th CAV, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 325th, deployed to Iraq to provide a safe and secure environment for the country's first-ever free national elections. Thanks in part to the efforts of 2nd Brigade Paratroopers, more than eight million Iraqis were able to cast their first meaningful ballots. They started their redeployment to Fort Bragg in March 2005.

In July of 2005, the 82nd's Task Force 1-325 and support elements deployed to Afghanistan in support of the Afghanistan national elections. They started their redeployment to Fort Bragg in November of 2005.

In September 2005, the 82nd Task Force 2-325 and task Force 3-504 deployed to Iraq in support of the Iraqi national elections. The units redeployed in December 2005 and January 2006 respectively.

More than 3,600 Paratroopers from the 82nd, conducted a no-notice deployment in support of Joint Task Force Katrina for Operation All American Assist on September 3, 2005. While supporting relief efforts in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, the Task Force led daily search-and-rescue operations in high-water areas, resulting in more than 900 people and countless pets rescued. Additionally, they evacuated almost 5,000 residents from throughout New Orleans and the surrounding area.

In October 2005, the 1-504 deployed in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. They redeployed in February 2006

In June 2006, the Division was reorganized into a modular division structure. The Division's major subordinate units now include the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 4th Brigade Combat Team, 82nd Combat Aviation Brigade and Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion.

In January 2007, 2BCT deployed to OIF as the lead brigade of General Petraeus's Surge Strategy to reclaim Baghdad from insurgents. 1BCT deployed to Iraq to provide theater security throughout the country.

The Division Headquarters and Division Special Troops Battalion (Task Force Gladius) and other

Division elements deployed to Afghanistan in early 2007 for a 15-month assignment as Combined Joint Task Force 82 and the U.S. troop contribution to NATO's International Security Assistance Force. During Operation Enduring Freedom VIII, CJTF-82, commanded by Major General David M. Rodriguez, served as the National Command Element for over 27,000 U.S. Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and civilians in Afghanistan.

In late 2008, the Division stood up its sixth brigade, 18th Fires Brigade, a field artillery unit.

In 2009, 2BCT assumed the role as the ground component of the Global Response Force for the Department of Defense.

Also in 2009, 3BCT deployed to Iraq on a 15-month rotation. The 82nd Airborne Division received orders from Forces Command on March 2, 2009, to prepare for deployment in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. They departed in May 2009 for Regional Command – East, Afghanistan, and accepted the transition of authority from the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) on June 3, 2009. The 82nd's 4BCT, along with 700 additional training and support personnel, arrived in country, August 2009, and took up positions in RC – West and South. CJTF-82's mission was to support the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in rebuilding the region's security forces, and social institutions, including governance, economics, and infrastructure, while neutralizing an insurgency hindering regional stability. This would prove to be no easy task, as RC-East's operational area was 124,675 square kilometers that included 14 provinces, and 570 miles of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.

In January 2010, 2BCTI and executed a no-notice deployment to Haiti as America's Global Response Force. The 2BCT conducted a humanitarian relief mission, providing food, water, medical aid and supplies to the Haitian people, following the earthquake that devastated the island nation. Elements of the Division had boots on the ground in less than 12 hours.

In May 2011, 2BCT deployed to Iraq in support of Operation New Dawn. It was the last brigade combat team to pull out of Iraq, they successfully relinquished responsibility of the Anbar Province to the Iraqi government and then they returned home to Fort Bragg, N.C., December 2011.

Called to Afghanistan in March 2012, 1BCT took the leading role in what is described as the last major clearing operation of the war in the eastern province of Ghazni. Along the main thoroughfare between Kabul and Kandahar, they drastically reduced the incidence of roadside bombs within their southern Ghazni area of operation and disrupted the flow of arms and enemy-combatants through insurgent safe zones that bordered the highway corridor. During the six-month deployment, conducted nearly 3,500 patrols, killed or captured 400 enemy combatants, found nearly 200 roadside bombs and weapons caches, and engaged the enemy over 170 times.

In February 2012, 4BCT deployed to Afghanistan for a third time to Kandahar Province, the birthplace of the Taliban, to combat the core of Afghan insurgency and aid Afghan Security Forces to gain a stronghold in the territory as part of Operation Righteous Endeavor.

In September 2012, 4BCT redeployed to Fort Bragg, N.C., where it proudly stands ready to answer the Nation's call as part of America's Strategic Response Force.



Division Headquarters returned from their year-long deployment to Afghanistan in October 2012. They served as the RC South headquarters with nearly 10,000 Paratroopers throughout Afghanistan, from Kandahar in the south all the way to Afghanistan's eastern border.

When history looks back on Afghanistan in 2012 there will be one undeniable fact - the All American Paratrooper was once again on the ground, working "shoulder to shoulder" with those in need.

The Division celebrated All American Week 2013 with the entire Division home at Fort Bragg and began a year defined by leaning forward. This included various training exercises focused on interdependence and interoperability with joint partners as well as the national response forces of likely partner nations in support of the Nations Global Response Force.

In December 2013 through March 2014, Paratroopers from 2-508th PIR, 1-508th PIR, 1-504th PIR and 2-504th PIR, deployed to Afghanistan in support of International Security Assistance Force operations and provide additional strength to the Afghan people during their country's pivotal presidential election season.

During this year of transition, several units were realigned or inactivated to include, 1-508th Parachute Infantry Regiment into 3BCT, 2-508th PIR into 2BCT, 4-73 Cavalry Regiment colors cased as 1BCT stood up 2-501st PIR, 4th Brigade Special Troops Battalion, 2-321st Field Artillery Regiment and 782nd Brigade Support Battalion inactivated, culminating with the official casing of 4BCT colors in May 2014.

As the nucleus of the Global Response Force, the 82nd remains postured to execute no-notice deployments to global contingencies, providing combatant commanders with an agile, adaptable expeditionary force that is inherently joint, rapidly deployable, scalable, and tailorable to win the next fight.

Today, as they have on recent deployments and throughout the Division's history, the troopers who wear the red, white and blue patch of the 82nd Airborne remain America's Guard of Honor.

APPENDIX B

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

World War I

Lieutenant Colonel Emory J. Pike of Columbus City, Iowa, Division Machine Gun Officer, for action near Vandieras, 15 September 1918. While on a front line reconnaissance mission, his unit received heavy shelling, disorganizing advancing infantry units. He reorganized the units, secured the position against attack, and was severely wounded by shellfire when he went to the aid of a wounded Paratrooper.

Corporal Alvin C. York of Fentress County, Tennessee, while assigned to G Co., 328th Infantry, for actions near Chatel-Chehery, France, on 8 October 1918, when he took command of his platoon after three noncommissioned officers had been wounded or killed. He fearlessly charged a machine gun nest, capturing four German officers, 128 men, and several weapons.

World War II

Private First Class Charles N. DeGlopper of Grand Island, New York, while assigned to C Co., 325th Glider Infantry Regiment, for actions on 9 June 1944, at La Fiere, France, on the Merderet River. Although wounded several times, he voluntarily placed himself in front of a large force, drawing heavy automatic weapons fire while covering the withdrawal of an encircled platoon establishing the first bridgehead across the river.

Private John R. Towle of Cleveland, Ohio, while assigned to C Co, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment for actions near Oosterhout, Holland, 21 September 1944. Armed with a rocket launcher, he single handedly, and without orders, moved into an exposed fighting position and broke up a German counterattack of 100 infantrymen supported by two tanks and a half-track before he was mortally wounded by a mortar shell during the Nijmegen action.

PVT Joe Gandara - 2nd Battalion, 507th Parachute Infantry Regiment, 82nd Airborne Division - Recognized for his heroic actions on June 9, 1944, in Amfreville, France. His detachment came under devastating enemy fire from a strong German force, pinning the men to the ground for a period of four hours. Gandara advanced voluntarily and alone toward the enemy position and destroyed three hostile machine-guns before he was fatally wounded.

First Sergeant Leonard Funk, Jr. of Braddock Township, Pennsylvania, while assigned to C Co., 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment for actions at Holzheim, Belgium, on 29 January 1945. After leading his unit, he captured 80 German troopers. The enemy, by means of a ruse, captured the four American guards, freed the prisoners and prepared to attack the under-strength Americans. Funk, walking around a building into their midst, had a pistol thrust into his stomach by a German officer. Pretending to comply with a surrender demand, he slowly unslung his Thompson sub-machine gun and with lightning-fast motion, riddled the officer with bullets and led his men in resisting the enemy, killing 21 enemy troopers in the process.

Vietnam

Staff Sergeant Felix M. Conde-Falcon of Chicago, Illinois, while assigned to D Co., 1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment, for actions on 4 April 1969, at Ap Tan Hoa, Republic of Vietnam. After encountering an extensive enemy bunker complex, later identified as a battalion command post, Conde-Falcon's platoon was selected to assault and clear the complex. Moving ahead of the platoon, he personally destroyed four enemy bunkers with grenades and rejoined his men. He then moved out with three of his men to assault the enemy's flank and single-handedly killed the enemy within another fortification with a machine gun before running out of ammunition and securing an M-16. While attempting to assault a sixth bunker with his men, Conde-Falcon was mortally wounded.

APPENDIX C
DIVISION CAMPAIGN CREDITS

World War I

Lorraine

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne

~

World War II

Sicily

Naples-Foggia

Anzio

Normandy

Ardennes (Battle of the Bulge)

Central Europe

~

Dominican Republic

Vietnam (3rd BDE)

Grenada

Panama

Gulf War (Defense of Saudi Arabia)

Liberation and Defense of Kuwait

Operation Enduring Freedom

Operation Iraqi Freedom

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

APPENDIX D

CHRONOLOGY OF DIVISION CONFLICTS

WW I

25 August 1917	82nd Infantry Division activated, Camp Gordon, Georgia.
25 June 1918	Division entered combat in France. World War I.
15 September 1918	Lieutenant Colonel Pike earned Medal of Honor.
8 October 1918	Corporal York earned Medal of Honor.
27 May 1919	Division deactivated.

WW II

25 March 1942	Division reactivated at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana.
15 August 1942	Reorganized and redesignated, 82nd Airborne Division.
14 October 1942	Relocated to Fort Bragg, North Carolina.
10 May 1943	Arrived overseas, Casablanca, North Africa.
9 July 1943	504th & 505th conducted combat parachute assault, Gela, Sicily
13 September 1943	504th & 505th conducted combat parachute assault, Salerno, Italy 325th conducted amphibious landing.
19 November 1943	Arrived in British Isles for training.
22 January 1944	504th landed by boat in Anzio, Italy.
6 June 1944	Combat parachute and glider assault, Normandy, France.
9 June 1944	Private First Class DeGlopper earned Medal of Honor.
17 September 1944	Combat parachute and glider assault, Holland.
21 September 1944	Private Towle earned Medal of Honor.
18 December 1944	Division committed to the Battle of the Bulge.
29 January 1945	First Sergeant Funk earned Medal of Honor.
3 January 1946	Division returned to United States.

Dominican Republic

29 April 1965	3rd Brigade deployed to Dominican Republic.
September 1966	3rd Brigade returned to Fort Bragg.

Vietnam

12 February 1968	3rd Brigade deployed to Vietnam.
12 December 1969	3rd Brigade returned to Fort Bragg.

Grenada

25 October 1983	3rd Brigade deployed to Grenada.
12 December 1983	3rd Brigade returned to Fort Bragg.

Panama

20 December 1989	1st Brigade Task Force deployed to Panama.
12 January 1990	1st Brigade Task Force returned to Fort Bragg.

Desert Storm

8 August 1990	Division deployed to Saudi Arabia.
7 March 1991	Division returned to Fort Bragg.
23 August 1992	Division deployed to Florida for Hurricane Andrew Disaster Relief Operation.
10 November 1992	Division returned to Fort Bragg.

Kosovo

April 1999	2nd Battalion, 505th PIR is among the first ground troops to deploy to Kosovo region of the Balkans.
September 1999	3rd Battalion, 504th PIR is deployed to Kosovo.
January 2001	1st Battalion, 325th AIR is deployed to Kosovo.
5 November 2001	1-321 AFAR and 3-321 FAR is deployed to Kosovo.
4 May 2002	1-321 AFAR and 3-321 FAR return to Fort Bragg.

Enduring Freedom/ Iraqi Freedom

25 June 2002	3rd BDE, Task Force Panther deployed to Afghanistan to conduct combat operations in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.
January 2003	1st BDE, Task Force Devil relieved Task Force Panther and continued conduct combat operations in Afghanistan.
12 February 2003	2nd BDE along with elements of the Division Headquarters deployed to Kuwait in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.
February 2003	18th FiB, 1-377 FAR is deployed to Iraq.
8 May 2003	Division Headquarters returned to Fort Bragg. 2nd BDE attached to the 1st Armored Division in Iraq.
May 2003	18th FiB returns to Ft. Bragg.
April 2003	18th FiB, 3-27 FAR deploy to Iraq.
July 2003	18th FiB, 3-27 FAR return to Ft. Bragg.
15 June 2003	3rd BDE deployed to Iraq to conduct combat operations.
25 August 2003	Division Headquarters deployed to Iraq.
November 2003	18th FiB, 3-321 FAR deployed to Afghanistan.
January 2004	18th FiB, 1-377 FAR return to Ft. Bragg.
4 January 2004	1st BDE deployed to Iraq to conduct combat operations.
27 March 2004	Division Headquarters redeployed to Fort Bragg.
3 April 2004	3rd BDE redeployed to Fort Bragg.
25 April 2004	1st BDE redeployed to Fort Bragg.
July 2004	18th FiB, 3-321 FAR return to Ft. Bragg.
5 October 2004	1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment deployed to Afghanistan.
31 October 2004	1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment returned to Fort Bragg.
5 December 2004	2nd and 3rd Battalions, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment and 1-17th Cavalry deployed to Iraq.

27 March 2005	2nd and 3rd Battalions, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment returned to Fort Bragg.
15 April 2005	1st BDE deployed to Afghanistan.
November 2005	18th FiB deployed to Iraq.
16 January 2006	82nd Airborne Division reorganized from 3 Parachute Infantry Regiments to 4 Brigade Combat Teams.
15 March 2006	1st BDE redeployed to Fort Bragg.
March 2006	18th FiB, 3-27 FAR begin enduring OEF rotations.
14 June 2006	4th BCT Reactivates to Ft Bragg.
July 2006	1st Battalion, 2nd BCT deployed to Iraq. Elements of 2nd BCT continued to deploy to Iraq through January 2007.
August 2006	Sustainment Brigade and 3rd BCT deployed to Iraq.
November 2006	18th FiB return to Ft. Bragg.
December 2006	Division Headquarters, 4th BCT, and 82nd CAB deployed to Afghanistan.
January 2007	4th BCT deployed to Afghanistan.
June 2007	1st BCT deployed to Iraq.
November 2007	Sustainment Brigade and 3rd BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
December 2007	18th FiB, 1-321 AFAR and 3-321 FAR begin enduring OEF rotations.
January 2008	4th BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
March 2008	2nd BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
April 2008	Division Headquarters, 4th BCT, and 82nd CAB returned to Fort Bragg.
August 2008	1st BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
December 2008	3rd BCT deployed to Iraq.
May 2009	82nd CAB deployed to Afghanistan.
August 2009	1st BCT deployed to Iraq.
August 2009	4th BCT deployed to Afghanistan.
December 2009	3rd BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
January 2010	2nd BCT deployed to Haiti.
March 2010	2nd BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
April 2010	2nd BCT 1-325 th AIR deployed to Afghanistan.
April 2010	82nd CAB returned to Fort Bragg.
July 2010	2nd BCT 1-325 th AIR returned to Fort Bragg.
August 2010	1st BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
August 2010	4th BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
May 2011	3rd BCT 1-505 th PIR deployed to Afghanistan.
May 2011	2nd BCT deployed to Iraq.
September 2011	82nd CAB deployed to Afghanistan.
September 2011	HHBN deployed to Afghanistan.
December 2011	2nd BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
February 2012	1st BCT deployed to Afghanistan.
February 2012	4th BCT deployed to Afghanistan.
March 2012	3rd BCT, 1-505 th PIR returned to Fort Bragg.
July 2012	3rd BCT, (TF 2 Panther/2-505/STB) deployed to Afghanistan.

September 2012	1st BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
September 2012	4th BCT returned to Fort Bragg.
September 2012	82nd CAB returned to Fort Bragg.
September 2012	HHBN returned to Fort Bragg.
October 2012	3rd BCT, (TF 2 Panther/2-505/STB) returned to Fort Bragg.

APPENDIX E**DIVISION COMMANDERS**

<u>Division Commanders</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
<i>Major General Kben Swift</i>	<i>25 AUG 1917 ~ 23 NOV 1917</i>
<i>Brigadier General James Erwint</i>	<i>24 NOV 1917 ~ 16 DEC 1917</i>
<i>Brigadier General William P. Burnham</i>	<i>27 DEC 1917 ~ 03 OCT 1918</i>
<i>Major General George B. Duncan</i>	<i>04 OCT 1918 ~ 21 MAY 1919</i>
<i>Major General Omar N. Bradley</i>	<i>23 MAR 1942 ~ 25 JUN 1942</i>
<i>Major General Matthew B. Ridgway</i>	<i>26 JUN 1942 ~ 27 AUG 1944</i>
<i>Major General James M. Gavin</i>	<i>28 AUG 1944 ~ 26 MAR 1948</i>
<i>Major General Clovis K. Byers</i>	<i>27 MAR 1948 ~ 18 JUL 1949</i>
<i>Brigadier General Ridgely Gaither</i>	<i>19 JUL 1949 ~ 31 OCT 1949</i>
<i>Major General Williston B. Palmer</i>	<i>01 NOV 1949 ~ 15 OCT 1950</i>
<i>Major General Thomas P. Hickey</i>	<i>16 OCT 1950 ~ 31 JAN 1952</i>
<i>Major General Charles D.W. Canham</i>	<i>01 FEB 1952 ~ 29 SEP 1952</i>
<i>Major General Gerald J. Higgins</i>	<i>30 SEP 1952 ~ 14 SEP 1953</i>
<i>Major General Francis W. Farrell</i>	<i>16 OCT 1953 ~ 04 JUL 1955</i>
<i>Major General T.J. Trapnell</i>	<i>05 JUL 1955 ~ 13 SEP 1956</i>
<i>Major General John W. Bowen</i>	<i>14 SEP 1956 ~ 27 DEC 1957</i>
<i>Major General Hamilton H. Howse</i>	<i>02 JAN 1958 ~ 13 JUN 1959</i>
<i>Major General Dwight K. Beach</i>	<i>01 JUL 1959 ~ 21 APR 1961</i>
<i>Major General Theodore J. Conway</i>	<i>22 APR 1961 ~ 06 JUL 1962</i>
<i>Major General John L. Throckmorton</i>	<i>07 JUL 1962 ~ 01 FEB 1964</i>
<i>Major General Robert H. York</i>	<i>24 FEB 1964 ~ 15 JUL 1965</i>
<i>Major General Joe S. Lawrie</i>	<i>02 AUG 1965 ~ 14 APR 1967</i>

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

<i>Major General Richard J. Seitz</i>	<i>15 APR 1967 ~ 12 OCT 1968</i>
<i>Major General John R. Deane, Jr.</i>	<i>14 OCT 1968 ~ 14 JUL 1970</i>
<i>Major General George S. Banchard</i>	<i>15 JUL 1970 ~ 16 JUL 1972</i>
<i>Major General Fredrick J. Kroesen</i>	<i>17 JUL 1972 ~ 07 OCT 1974</i>
<i>Major General Thomas H. Tackaberry</i>	<i>08 OCT 1974 ~ 11 OCT 1976</i>
<i>Major General Roscoe Robinson, Jr.</i>	<i>11 OCT 1976 ~ 01 DEC 1978</i>
<i>Major General Guy S. Meloy</i>	<i>01 DEC 1978 ~ 06 FEB 1981</i>
<i>Major General James J. Lindsay</i>	<i>06 FEB 1981 ~ 24 JUN 1983</i>
<i>Major General Edward L. Troubaugh</i>	<i>24 JUN 1983 ~ 19 JUN 1985</i>
<i>Major General Bobby B. Porter</i>	<i>19 JUN 1985 ~ 10 JAN 1986</i>
<i>Major General John W. Foss</i>	<i>10 JAN 1986 ~ 10 OCT 1986</i>
<i>Major General Carl W. Stiner</i>	<i>05 JAN 1987 ~ 11 OCT 1988</i>
<i>Major General James H. Johnson</i>	<i>11 OCT 1988 ~ 29 MAY 1991</i>
<i>Major General Henry H. Shelton</i>	<i>29 MAY 1991 ~ 21MAY 1993</i>
<i>Major General William M. Steele</i>	<i>21 MAY 1993 ~ 10 MAR 1995</i>
<i>Major General George A. Crocker</i>	<i>10 MAR 1995 ~ 27 NOV 1996</i>
<i>Major General Keith Kellogg</i>	<i>27 NOV 1996 ~ 17 JUL 1998</i>
<i>Major General Dan K. McNeill</i>	<i>17 JUL 1998 ~ 16 JUL 2000</i>
<i>Major General John R. Vines</i>	<i>29 SEP 2000 ~ 08 OCT 2002</i>
<i>Major General Charles H. Swannack Jr.</i>	<i>08 OCT 2002 ~ 27MAY 2004</i>
<i>Major General William B. Caldwell IV</i>	<i>27 MAY 2004 ~ 07 APR 2006</i>
<i>Major General David M. Rodriguez</i>	<i>07 APR 2006 ~ 21JUL 2008</i>
<i>Major General Curtis M. Scaparrotti</i>	<i>01 OCT 2008 ~ 05 AUG 2010</i>
<i>Major General James L. Huggins, Jr.</i>	<i>05 AUG 2010 ~ 05OCT 2012</i>

Major General John W. Nicholson Jr.

05 OCT 2012 ~ 03OCT2014

Brigadier General Richard D. Clark

03 OCT 2014 ~ Present

APPENDIX F**DIVISION COMMAND SERGEANTS MAJOR**

<u>Division Command Sergeants Major</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
<i>Sergeant Major R. L. Rape</i>	<i>APR 59 ~ AUG 59</i>
<i>Sergeant Major R. Finn</i>	<i>SEP 59 ~ FEB 60</i>
<i>Sergeant Major C. B. Spouse</i>	<i>MAR 60 ~ SEP 60</i>
<i>Sergeant Major J. E. Gray</i>	<i>OCT 60 ~ JUL 62</i>
<i>Sergeant Major C. W. Griffin</i>	<i>AUG 62 ~ MAY 63</i>
<i>Sergeant Major C. D. Kendrick</i>	<i>JUN 63 ~ FEB 65</i>
<i>Sergeant Major L. L. McLain</i>	<i>MAR 65 ~ JUL 65</i>
<i>Sergeant Major A. H. Rowe</i>	<i>AUG 65 ~ OCT 66</i>
<i>Sergeant Major A. L. West</i>	<i>NOV 66 ~ NOV 67</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major E. S. Wemple</i>	<i>DEC 67 ~ AUG 68</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major John Pearce</i>	<i>20 SEP 68 ~ 15 JUN 71</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major George D. Ketchum</i>	<i>16 JUN 71 ~ 06 JUN 73</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major John Pearce</i>	<i>06 JUN 73 ~ 01 DEC 78</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Frank R. Creed</i>	<i>01 DEC 78 ~ 06 FEB 81</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Tommie W. McCoy</i>	<i>07 FEB 81 ~ 13 FEB 84</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major William J. McBride</i>	<i>13 FEB 84 ~ 29 MAY 91</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Felix W. Acosta</i>	<i>30 MAY 91 ~ 10 MAR 93</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Steven R. Slocum</i>	<i>10 MAR 93 ~ 21 APR 95</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Steven R. England</i>	<i>21 APR 95 ~ 20 JUN 00</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Charlie A. Thorpe</i>	<i>21 JUN 00 ~ 22 AUG 03</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Wolf Amacker</i>	<i>22 AUG 03 ~ 01 MAY 06</i>

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013

<i>Command Sergeant Major Thomas R. Capel</i>	<i>01 MAY 06 ~ 15 JUL 10</i>
<i>Commnad Sergeant Major Bryanct C. Lambert</i>	<i>15 JUL 10 ~ 5 OCT 12</i>
<i>Command Sergeant Major Lamarquis Knowles</i>	<i>05 OCT 12 ~ Present</i>

APPENDIX G

THE PARATROOPER'S CREED

I volunteered as a Paratrooper, fully realizing the hazards of my chosen service; and by my thoughts and by my actions will always uphold the prestige, honor, and rich esprit-de-corps of the only volunteer branch of the Army.

I realize that a Paratrooper is not merely a Soldier who arrives by parachute to fight, but an elite shock Trooper, and that his country expects him to march further and faster, to fight harder, to be more self-reliant and to soldier better than any other Soldier. Paratroopers of all allied armies belong to this great brotherhood.

I shall never fail my fellow comrades by shirking any duty or training, but will always keep myself mentally and physically fit and shoulder my full share of the task, whatever it may be.

I shall always accord my superiors my fullest loyalty, and I will always bear in mind the sacred trust I have in the lives of the men I will lead into battle.

I shall show other Soldiers, by my military courtesy to my superior officers and noncommissioned officers, by my neatness in dress, by my care for my weapons and equipment, that I am a hand-picked and a well-trained Soldier.

I shall endeavor by my soldierly appearance, military bearing, and behavior to reflect the high standards of training and morale of Parachute Troops.

I shall respect the abilities of my enemies; I shall fight fairly and with all my might. Surrender is not my creed.

I shall display a higher degree of initiative than is required of the other Troops, and will fight on to my objective and mission, though I be the lone survivor.

I will prove my ability as a warrior against the enemy on the field of battle, not by quarreling with my comrades in arms or by bragging about my deeds, thus needlessly arousing jealousy and resentment against Parachute Troops.

I shall always realize that battles are won by an army fighting as a team, that I fight and blaze the path into battle for others to follow and carry on the battle.

I belong to the finest unit in the Army. By my appearance, actions and battlefield deeds alone, I speak for my fighting ability. I will strive to uphold the honor and prestige of my outfit, making my country proud of me and of the unit to which I belong.

APPENDIX H

THE ALL AMERICAN SOLDIER **(The Division Song)**

Put on your boots, boots, boots
And parachute-chute-chutes
We're going up, up, up
And coming down, down, down.

We're All American and proud to be,
For we're the Soldiers of Liberty.
Some ride their gliders to the enemy,
Others are sky Paratroopers.

We're All American and fight we will,
'Til all the guns of the foe are still.
Airborne, from skies of blue,
We're coming through, let's go.

Put on your boots, your parachutes,
Get all those gliders ready to attack today.
For we'll be gone into the dawn,
To fight them all the 82nd way, hey!

APPENDIX I

DIVISION UNITS

1st Brigade Combat Team

“Devils in Baggy Pants”

1st Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment - “Red Devils”
2nd Battalion, 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment - “White Devils”
2nd Battalion, 501st Parachute Infantry Regiment – “Geronimo”
3rd Squadron, 73rd Cavalry - “Thunder Bolt”
3rd Battalion, 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment - “Gun Devils”
307th Brigade Support Battalion - “Renegades”
127th Engineer Battalion

2nd Brigade Combat Team

“Falcons”

1st Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment - “Red Falcons”
2nd Battalion, 325th Airborne Infantry Regiment - “White Falcons”
2nd Battalion, 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment – “2 Fury”
1st Squadron, 73rd Cavalry - “Gray Falcons”
2nd Battalion, 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment - “Black Falcons”
407th Brigade Support Battalion - “Golden Griffins”
27th Engineer Battalion “Green Falcons”

3rd Brigade Combat Team

“Panthers”

1st Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment - “One Panther”
2nd Battalion, 505th Parachute Infantry Regiment - “Two Panther”
1st Battalion, 508th Parachute Infantry Regiment – “1 Fury”
5th Squadron, 73rd Cavalry - “Panther Recon”
1st Battalion, 319th Airborne Field Artillery Regiment - “Loyalty”
82nd Brigade Support Battalion - “Gators”
307th Engineer Battalion

18th Fires Brigade

“Steel”

HHB 18th Fires Brigade – “Vipers”
3rd Battalion, 27th Field Artillery Regiment (HIMARS) – “Steel Rain”
1st Battalion, 321st Airborne Field Artillery Regiment – “Warriors”
3rd Battalion, 321st Field Artillery Regiment – “Thunderbolts”
188th Brigade Support Battalion – “Steel Eagles”
Battery D, 26th Field Artillery Regiment (TAB) – “Wolfpack”
206th Signal Company – “Punishers”

Combat Aviation Brigade

“Pegasus”

1st Squadron (Air), 17th Cavalry - “Saber”
1st Battalion (ARB), 82nd Aviation - “Wolf Pack”
2nd Battalion (ASSLT), 82nd Aviation - “Corsair”
3rd Battalion (GSAB), 82nd Aviation - “Talon”
122nd ASB - “Atlas”
HHC CAB – “Gryphon”

Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion

“Gladius”

Headquarters, 82nd Airborne Division
Headquarters Support Company, HHBN
Alpha Company, HHBn
Bravo Company, HHBn
Charlie Company, HHBn
United States Army Advanced Airborne School
82nd Airborne Division Band

APPENDIX J
PARATROOPER ESSENTIAL TASK LIST
(PETL)

Leader Development
Physical and Mental Readiness
Small Unit Battle Drills
Airborne Proficiency
Weapons Proficiency
Medical Skills Proficiency

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

//Original Signed//

COL, GS
Chief of Staff

DISTRIBUTION:

21,000 copies: 1 each Paratrooper
1,000 copies: G1 Officer Management Branch
1,000 copies: 82nd Airborne Division Museum

This Pamphlet supersedes Division Pamphlet 600-2, January 2013